ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,211—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	850	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th ,,
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 1st November. | SIAM, 15th November.
PENINSULAR, 29th ,, | SUTLEJ, 13th December.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nordlentscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig	4,403	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 12th Dec., 1894, and s. s. Dea. Balduino, 14th November, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th November, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Octr. 17, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all of Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

ING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 3rd November, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 1st Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 1st Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Rates and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the requirements of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY
LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvement.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	,, 13 4	,, 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zeenat Musjid, Bombay.

THE
"APOLLO" SHIRT
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS.
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF
NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	,, 25	,,	6	8 ,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50	with ring	11	12 ,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50	,,	9	8 ,,
Exquisitos	,, 50	,,	7	8 ,,
Princess as (small size)	,, 50	,,	5	8 ,,
Nenvo Habano Especial	,, 100	,,	6	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 1	,, 100	,,	5	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100	,,	5	0 ,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100	,,	4	8 ,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MEDICINE FOR YOU
Which Positively Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, removes Liver and Kidney Disorders, clears Skin and Regulates the Bowels, thereby keeping at bay the Human Foes, the Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, IS (At Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12) FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL!
MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.

What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR!"

Orders NOW BOOKED for Delivery to any Part of the United Kingdom, FREE of all Charges to the Recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOTICES.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1894, at 5-45 P.M.

By Order of the Committee.
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	Quinine.	Febrifuge.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	,, 16	,, 10
The Public	,, 16	,, 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

PUBLISHED AT POONA.
"THE BEACON."
A SOCIETY PAPER—
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Social Rays—Harbour Lights, Side-Lights on Simple Subjects—Anglo-Indian Tales.
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DOUBLE ACROSTICS ON INDIAN TOPICS.
Illustrated Articles descriptive of the London Fashions, suitable to India at the time of writing, contributed by a Lady moving in the best Society at Home.
A precis of some of the most interesting leading articles in the Indian Journals.
Articles on topics relating to the Army in India, contributed by Officers of rank and experience.
SUBSCRIPTION: Rs. 7 per annum, with Postage. Specimen Copy free. ADVERTISERS should note that this is NOT a local Paper, but a Journal read by the leisured class and the Military all over India. It consequently forms a most valuable medium for first class Advertisements. It is in papers like THIS, rather than in general daily newspapers, which are hastily glanced at and thrown aside, that
ADVERTISEMENTS ARE READ
and Answered. This being an entertaining FIN DE SIECLE Journal, it is likely to be passed from hand to hand, and therefore it might be calculated, that it comes under the observation of many thousands of persons.
HEAD OFFICE:—POONA.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses boarding at Livery on Commission Scale Rs. 3- per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special forms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF LONDON.	R. C. Warden	3212	About 12th Nov.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October, 1894.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette" 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

Miss Ali Abdullah will also endeavour during the approaching Sonapore Race Meeting, to Beat the present record for 100 miles on Horseback.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th September, 1894, has been declared, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, between 11-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M., to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
આશર વીરજીની ધુ૰,
i.e., ASSUR VEERJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 20, 1894.

SEVENTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

NOTICE.

THE CONFERENCE will be held in the Hall of the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE on FRIDAY, the 2nd November next, at 4 P.M., and on the following Two Days, at hours which will be duly notified.

DELEGATES are requested to be in the Seats reserved for them by 3-45 p.m. at the latest. Those Delegates who may not have received their Admission Tickets can obtain them on payment of the Registration Fee of Rs. 3, either at the Office of the Bombay Presidency Association, or at the Institute.

DINSHA EDALJEE WACHA,
B. G. TILAK,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
CHIMANLAL H. SETALWAD,
Honorary Secretaries.

October 31, 1894.

"THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION," 1895.

Proprietors:
LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.

Directors:
PAUL CREMIEU-JAVAL, CHAIRMAN.
(Vice-Chairman of Spiers and Pond, Limited.)
HAROLD THOMAS HARTLEY.
JAMES MARSHALL FRESHWATER.

Managing Director and Organiser:
IMRE KIRALFY.

Director of Fine Art Section:
SIR JAMES LINTON.
(President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.)

Solicitors:
MESSRS. LINKLATERS.

Offices:
38, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Forwarding Agents in India:
Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

THIS Exhibition will open in MAY, 1895, for a period of about Six Months, and will be held in the well-known Earl's Court Exhibition Grounds, which cover an area of about 22 acres.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA is so suggestive of Oriental splendour and of the manifold interests which are associated with this Great Dependency of the British Crown, that it affords abundant inspiration for this Exhibition, which will be the first of a series. Only of late years has any attempt been made to meet the long-felt and pressing need of London for a Pleasure Resort easily accessible from all parts of the Metropolis, and it is confidently believed that this magnificent Exhibition of 1895 will fulfil this requirement; support and co-operation from the highest and most influential quarters have been secured to the enterprise.

The Exhibition will comprise Illustrations of Historical, Artistic, and Industrial India—not only by means of Oriental Pageants, but also by Exemplifications of the Customs and Amusements of the various races; and in order to make THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION really and instructively representative, it is intended to reproduce all the leading characteristics of the varied and picturesque phases of life in an INDIAN CITY, comprising Bazaars, Streets, and Shops, peopled by Natives engaged in their various avocations. In order to stimulate the best artisans of India to take part in the Exhibition, and exhibit their choicest works, valuable Prizes, amounting to about 7,000 rupees, will be offered by the Company for the best examples of the various native Indian Arts and Crafts.

Mr. IMRE KIRALFY has undertaken the composition and production of a Great Indian Spectacle, which it is intended shall eclipse anything of the sort that has hitherto been produced, and his name, so well-known as the author and producer of "Venice in London," "Nero," "America," and numerous other triumphs, familiar to the inhabitants of both hemispheres, will guarantee both the novelty and the artistic excellence of this section. The Artistic and Architectural Features of the Exhibition also are his conception and design.

The Exhibition will be divided into Sections, viz.:—The Art and Loan Section; the Industrial Section; and the Spectacular Section.

The Company will be glad to receive particulars of proposed Loan Exhibits from the owners of Artistic and Historical Objects, emanating from or connected with India, such as Arms, Furniture, Costumes, Pictures, Jewellery, etc., for which, if approved, the Company will provide carriage to the Exhibition free of cost, and ample space for exhibiting, also every possible protection in the way of safes, show cases, police, fire insurance, etc., and will guarantee to return same at the end of the Exhibition at their own expense.

Industrial Exhibitors—whether of Indian produce and manufactures, or manufacturers of goods for the markets of India—who are desirous of securing space, should apply to the Forwarding Agents as above, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

CLASSIFICATION.

DIVISION I.

General Classification of Exhibits, Indian Section.

FINE ARTS.
APPLIED ARTS.
TEXTILES.
FURNITURE.
PRODUCTS.

DIVISION II.

Goods for the Indian Markets, European Section.
General Classification of Exhibits.

FINE ARTS.
SCIENTIFIC.
ART INDUSTRIES.
ARMS AND SPORTS.
FURNISHING.
CLOTHING.
CHEMICAL and ALLIED INDUSTRIES.
ALIMENTATION.
STEAMSHIP, RAILWAY, and CONVEYANCE.

AWARDS & DIPLOMAS.

In order to ensure a thorough and impartial examination of Exhibits for the Awards, which will be made in Money i.e.s, the Company invited the co-operation and assistance of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, of which Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., is President, Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. David Carmichael, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., and Mr. Martin Wood, Honorary Secretaries. This responsible and onerous task having been undertaken as a duty in the interest of Indian Arts and Manufactures, the Society has allotted the sum of Rs. 7,000, placed at their disposal by "The Empire of India Exhibition," in the following manner, and, in addition, will, on their part, award Special Certificates to all those who obtain these awards, and also for work which may be considered of sufficient merit.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

PROPOSED AWARDS AND PRIZES

for objects from the Empire of India, Ceylon, and the Dependencies of the Empire of India.

FINE ARTS—500 rupees and 250 rupees.
DECORATIVE ARTS—250 rupees and 150 rupees.
JEWELLERY—500 rupees and 250 rupees, and 150 rupees.
MANUFACTURES IN METAL—500 rupees, and two of 250 rupees, and two of 150 rupees.
ART MANUFACTURES IN WOOD, IVORY, &c.—500 rupees and 250 rupees, and 150 rupees.
MARBLE AND STONE—250 rupees and 150 rupees.
POTTERY—150 rupees and 100 rupees, and 75 and 25 rupees.
GLASS—150 rupees and 50 rupees.
LEATHER—250 rupees and 150 rupees.
WEAVING AND LOOMWORK—Two of 500 rupees and two of 250 rupees.

Full particulars of the Classes under each Section can be obtained of the Agents as above.

A special feature of the new Exhibition will be the erection in the grounds of THE IMPERIAL PALACE, one of the finest glass and iron structures in the world, covering 66,014 superficial feet, in which the exhibits will be displayed.

A new building—THE EMPRESS THEATRE, probably the largest in the world, will be constructed for the purpose of adequately presenting Grand Spectacular Productions.

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
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Cures Scurvy.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My F lend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premium	1875	£ 762,333
"	1885	" 926,107
"	1887	" 959,043
"	1892	" 2,033,033

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,750,333
Total Accumulated Funds	" 5,000,365

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,362,084
1887	" 4,760,091
1892	" 5,002,365
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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W. & A. K. JOHNSTON,
Edinburgh and London, and all Booksellers throughout India.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 75 / 10)	10 p.c.	166 xd / 115 xd / 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	£40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	240
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	Yearly 10 / 7½	330 / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	2500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	200	5,050
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,475
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	265
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	4 000	100	100	10	123
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Secu ity Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	23
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	guar. 5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,120
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	7	135
Broni's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	195
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	106½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,245
French	300	500	500	25	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	165
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	355
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	125	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	470
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	12	200
				70	1,050
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Half yearly 15	550
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	19 per ct.	305
Bombay United ombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	20	710
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	900	500	500	20	380
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
China Mills Co Ld	1,000	500	500	35	1,370
City of Bombay Mills	800	1 000	1,000	Nil	400
Coimbatore S and W	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Connaught Mills	1,000	100	100	...	110
Colaba Land & Mills	600	500	500	25	590
Cooria Mills	4,000	700	...	10	600xd
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	25	460
Dhun Mills	1,400	500	500	15	355
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	500	25	455
Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hingunghat Mills	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	40	660
Hydershad	1,500	500	500	25	515
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,185
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	15	360
James Greaves	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,235
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	25	510
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jewraz Baloo	1,800	250	250	5	140xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	920
Khandesh	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khangaum Manfg. Co	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil	825
Leopold	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	675xd
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	103	10	108
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	950
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,050	100	2,800
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	329
Manockjee Petit	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,750
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	250	Nil	147½
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Madura Mills	4,500	100	100	...	...
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	5,725	625	625	Nil	455
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,325
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Shoapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,385xd
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	15	150
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Star of India	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	475	500	500	15	520
Venishunker Lukhmishunker G Mill Co, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	15	500
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Union Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-9	
Gold Leaf	"	28-7	Nominal,
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6	"
Do. do. new	"	28-4	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-7	
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-6	
Sovereigns	"	18-2	
Do. Drazons	"	18-0	
Silver T	"	93-3	
Do. TT	"	93-5	
Carolas	"	205-0	
Mexican	"	197-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	"	300-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Expected Arrival of the Troopship Britannia.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ponani entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Camorta and Sahadet yesterday; the steamer Horatio left on Tuesday, and the steamer Henry Bolckow yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Siam and Ravenna left the dock yesterday.

LECTURE.—Professor Welinkar will give an address at the Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch, to-night, at 8 p.m. Subject: "We are a peculiar people." All are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Arzamor, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The annual Guilds Union Service, with procession, will take place in the Cathedral, this evening, at 6 p. m. Sermon by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WOMAN WITH ORNAMENTS.—Shamji Moolji, residing at Chinch Bunder 1st Road, has reported to the police that his wife, named Saibai, aged sixteen years, left home on Tuesday noon, and has not since been heard of. The woman had on her person ornaments of the value of Rs. 675.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A FELLOW-LODGER.—Gunpat Pursbotam, residing at Carpenter Street, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 104 from the drawer of a table in his room. The complainant suspects a man who was sleeping in the room, and who has since absconded.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.—By order of the trustees of the debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Company, Limited, the company's property, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, was to have been sold by public auction yesterday, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers. By direction of the trustees, who were present, the sale was, however, postponed *sine die* owing to absence of buyers.

CONVICTION OF A DISHONEST TRAM CONDUCTOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shaik Currim Abdulla, a tramway conductor, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Ellis, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 50-4-6 belonging to the Tramway Company. It will be remembered that accused absconded to Poona taking with him the money, which was the sale-proceeds of the Tramway Company's tickets issued by him to passengers on the 23rd ultimo, but was arrested and brought down to Bombay. Prisoner pleaded guilty, stating that on the night of the 23rd ultimo while in charge of a tram-car, he went to a liquor shop at Pydhownee and drank some liquor, and under its influence went to Poona with the money, which was then with him belonging to the company. He had been in the company's service for the last five years, during which time he had never been found fault with and he discharged his duties honestly. He committed the offence while intoxicated, and as he had no dishonest intention he begged for mercy. He spent a portion of the money in drinking but he did not purchase any property with it. The magistrate sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

THE ATTACK ON TRAMWAY SERVANTS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Inspector Stanford charged Oosman Abdulla and five other Mahomedans with assaulting and causing hurt to several servants of the Tramway Company, was called on for further hearing. The facts of the case have already been narrated in these columns. Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Dadysett, barrister, and Mr Hemming of Messrs Turner and Hemming, defended the accused. The legal gentlemen who conducted the defence applied permission to reserve the cross-examination, which application his Worship granted. Some evidence was called for the prosecution, corroborating the statement made by Mr. Byrne in opening the case. Witnesses deposed that the car was moving very slowly. The injured boy was placed on the foot-path and arrangements were made to take him to the hospital. The crowd, including the accused, shouted out "strike the tramway-people." About a hundred and fifty men had collected, and they not only struck the driver and conductor of the car by which the boy was knocked down, but other tramway ervants were also assaulted and hurt. The case stands adjourned.

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REMARKABLE CHARGE AGAINST A NATIVE FIRM.

MR. SANDERS-SLATER, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Messrs. Kanji Purbet, Dewsey Purbet, and Champsey Purbet, three leading members of the Kutchi Dussa Oswal community, were charged, at the instance of Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, with utilising used one-anna stamps. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, solicitors, appeared for defendants.

Inspector Framji Bhicaji, in answer to the Public Prosecutor, said that the Commissioner of Police one day gave him certain orders and gave charge of the book produced. Witness went to the defendant's place of business the same evening, and saw Kanji Purbet and Champsey Purbet. The other defendant came up soon afterwards. Witness, who did not know the men before this time, distinctly told them that, as their firm was charged with using already used receipt stamps, the Commissioner had sent him to make enquiries, and witness desired to search the premises. The third accused thereupon opened a box, and showed him several receipt stamps for an anna each. The stamps were kept in two match-boxes inside a small wooden box. The match-boxes contained 47 stamps, and each one had some kind of mark on it. Several stamps had some lines drawn across them, and some had some thing written on them. The six stamps which were not detached from one another, had pencil lines drawn on the face. On the back of them the glue was very scanty. The stamps appeared to him to have been once used. They bore some particular Gujerati letters on the surface. It appeared to the witness as if the stamps were washed out. The nineteen stamps in a separate box were unused. There were also several paid *hundes* in the big box. Witness picked out 24 *hundes* from among them, because the stamps affixed to them were not cancelled. First accused showed two more stamps to the witness. These stamps looked unused, but there was no glue on the back. On some *hundis* witness saw that the stamps were cancelled by the lines drawn across them. As regarded the rest of the *hundis* witness noticed that something in Gujerati was written on the stamp. Witness searched the first defendant's box but found nothing in it. The book he referred to was given him by the Commissioner in the presence of Mr. Crummey and Ludha Lalji. The entry of Rs. 4,000 in the book was shown to the witness in the presence of the man, named Ludha Lalji. The stamps there seemed a little faded away, and there were some lines between which something appeared to have been written.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Mr. Macpherson then asked his Worship to fix an early date for the further hearing of the charge. The learned counsel remarked that the case was very easy to understand. The suggestion was that, as the used stamps were found with the defendants, their intention was to use them once more. His clients were very influential tradesmen and carried on cotton business on a very large scale. Lately, the community to which they belonged, was divided into two factions, and this appeared to be at the bottom of these proceedings. The charge had been hanging over defendants since the 16th instant, and they were now very anxious to see the case disposed of as early as possible. He was sorry to find the prosecution were not ready to proceed with it, though the Public Prosecutor had the assistance of police officers.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday next.

AT the end of last month the Russian war fleet in the Pacific consisted of the following vessels:—The first-class cruiser Admiral Korniloff, 32 guns, 25 officers, and 450 crew; first-class cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, 34 guns, 31 officers, and 541 men; first-class cruiser Rynda, 23 guns, 23 officers, and 336 men; second-class cruiser Sabiyaka, 17 guns, 17 officers, and 140 men; second-class cruiser Rasboinik, 16 guns, 16 officers, and 172 men; second-class cruiser Kreisser, 13 guns, 16 officers, and 177 men; the gunboats Bobr, 13 guns, 11 officers, and 154 men (on August 16 at Chemulpo); Koreyetz, 14 guns, 11 officers, and 166 men (at Chemulpo); Swutch, 11 guns, 11 officers, and 154 men (in Tchifu); and the armed transport Yakut 4 guns, 8 officers, and 64 men.

THE HYDERABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy presiding, in the absence of the chairman of the board, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.

The following was the directors' report:—At the last annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 2nd November 1893, your directors had the pleasure to present a very satisfactory balance-sheet for the official year which closed on 30th June 1893, and they are glad to be able to place before you, on the present occasion, the results of the working of the mill of the year ending 30th June 1894, which, in spite of the difficulties the mill had to contend against during that period, namely, the heavy prices paid for the cotton, the damp condition, due to untimely rains, in which a large portion of Kurkully cotton had to be received, and the great sickness that prevailed among the work people, they regard as fairly satisfactory. The net profit earned this year amounts to Gt. Rs. 67,613-3-8, which is equal to a dividend at the rate of over 9¼ per cent per annum. This with the balance of Gt. Rs. 26,777-12-8 carried over from the profits of the previous year, makes a total of Gt. Rs. 94,391-0-4. Of this amount Gt. Rs. 35,000 were distributed in April last as an ad interim dividend at Gt. Rs. 50 per share, and there now remain Gt. Rs. 59,391-0-4, which the board of directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—(a) In payment of a further dividend on 700 shares at Gt. Rs. 35 per share, Rs. 24,500, (b) to be written off to depreciation account, Rs. 30,500, (c) as bonus to certain of the company's employees Rs. 780, (d) balance to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account, Rs. 3,611-0-4.—Grand total, Gt. Rs. 59,391-0-4. In view of the expenss to be incurred in replacing the machinery as well as the probable reduced production during the process of renewal, your directors have thought it advisable to propose on this occasion a smaller dividend than usual, and the above distribution, will, it is hoped, meet with your approval. The prospects of the year before us are decidedly better than those of last year, although, owing to the shortness and inferior quality of the cotton corps in the Kurkully districts, a large quantity had to be obtained from Barsee at a high price. The rainfall so far has been good in the cotton growing districts and trade is looking more hopeful all round. Your property, including cotton, yarn, stores, stocks in process, &c., is insured for Gt. Rs. 11,13,100. Your directors have decided gradually to replace the present old machinery with new without appreciably decreasing the production during the process of renewal. Accordingly an order for the first of the four batches, by which the whole of the new machinery is to be imported, has already been placed in the hands of the approved manufacturers. Your directors have also decided to replace the present 5 boilers (Root's Patent) by three new ones (Lancashire) which have been ordered from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves & Co., with an economiser which is expected to make a large saving in the consumption of fuel. The extension of the blowroom, and of the mixing room above it, necessitated by the above new machinery has been sanctioned by your directors and the work is now steadily progressing. The accommodation for annual storage of cotton having been found insufficient, an extension of godown No. 5 has been made during the year under report at a cost of Gt. Rs. 4,149-5-0. Similarly the weaving shed has been enlarged. It consists of a double bay 75 feet long by 44 feet wide, where the new sizing machine has been erected. It will enable us to bring the warping department to the ground floor and also to move the bundling and bailing departments so as to make room for more ring throstle frames which are now proposed to be added as stated above. The extension has cost Gt. Rs. 8,312-14-3. Owing to ill-health Mr. Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy has been obliged to resign his seat on the Board. Your directors have much pleasure in recording their high appreciation of the valuable suggestions made and advice given by him on all matters that came before the Board during the tenure of his office. Your directors do not think it necessary to fill this vacancy at present. The retiring director on the present occasion is Framji Dinshaw Petit, Esq, who is, however, eligible for re-election.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that the directors had ordered out new machinery from the best manufacturers to replace the old plant; and the shareholders would be glad to learn that the directors hoped to be able to place before them a more satisfactory result next year, as there would be a great saving in coal and fuel; and the production would also be increased considerably.

The directors' report and the two half-yearly audited accounts made up to 31st December, 1893, and 30th June, 1894, were adopted and confirmed. A half-yearly dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share was declared payable on and after the 20th instant. Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna and Furdoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee Parakh were re-elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the chairman, the directors, and the agent, Mr. J. S. Keay, and his attorneys Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co. for their able management of the company's affairs. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE MURDER AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, touching the death of Ludha Luckumsey, aged twenty-five years, who is said to have been murdered on the morning of the 15th ultimo, by his uncle Kara Madhowji, on the first floor of a house, at Chinch Bunder Road. The culprit has not yet been arrested. Superintendent Sweeney, assisted by Inspector Hack, conducted the inquiry.

Jairam Kara, a lad, aged about twelve years, son of the alleged murderer, said that he resided with his father, mother, sister, and brother at Chinch Bunder Road, previous to his coming to Doongree Street to live with his mother. Witness remembered one night, about a month before coming to live in Doongree Street, hearing his mother call out to him that she was being killed by his (witness's) father. Witness ran upstairs, and saw other persons knocking at the door of his mother's room. The mother opened the door and the witness then noticed some blood on her upper lip and a cut between the thumb and the index finger of the left hand. Witness's sister Virbai was also in the room at the time crying, and she had also a cut on one of her shoulders. The mother informed the witness that his father had got on her chest and was trying to cut off her nose with a razor, and that she had struggled with him and had received the cut on her hand, also that Virbai had run to her assistance and had received a cut on her shoulder. About five days before this occurrence the witness had seen a razor in his father's possession. Witness's father used to quarrel with his mother very often. He wanted her to go with him to his country and she refused as she was afraid of him lest he would beat her there. The deceased Ludha used to visit witness's mother, and it was mostly on account of that that Kara used to quarrel with her. About two months ago Kara left for his native country alone, and during his absence deceased Ludha used to visit witness's mother every two or three days. Kara was not kind to the witness or his daughter. He had a very violent temper and was violent to every one. Owing to Kara's constant ill-treatment to his wife and children, witness's uncle Runchordass took them to his house. About six or seven days previous to the murder, Kara was allowed to live with his family in the house of witness's uncle on his promising to be peaceable. Witness had not seen his father since the death of Ludha.

Inspector Hack said that on the morning of the 15th ultimo, at about half-past 4 o'clock, in consequence, of certain information, he proceeded to a house at Doongree Street, to a room on the first floor. He there saw the dead body of deceased lying on the floor near a pillow. There was a large wound on the abdomen. He also saw there Runchordass Madhavji seated near the body and also Hadjbai and several children in the room. The police officer picked up the knife (produced) lying on the road immediately below one of the windows of the room in which deceased was lying. There were fresh stains of blood on the blade. Witness was told by Hadjbai that her husband Kara Madhavji, who had slept in the room that night, had left the room immediately after the alarm, dressed only in his dhotur. Hadjbai further informed him that as Kara was leaving the room she had drawn the attention of a policeman to him. Witness sent police sepoys to different bunders and railway stations as far as Kalyan and Bassein, and also sent policemen throughout the town with instructions to search for him, but he has not yet been discovered.

The coroner having summed up the evidence at some length, the jury, after a short consideration, unanimously returned a verdict that the death of Ludha Luckumsey was caused by a stab on the abdomen with a knife inflicted on him by some person, unknown to the jurors, under such circumstances that the act of such person was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ALLEGED MAGISTERIAL VAGARY.

SAYS the *Native Opinion*: Prepared as we now are for any magisterial or police vagary, we confess we were hardly prepared for the one for which the District Magistrate of Satara is responsible. That officer, in his over-zeal for the preservation of peace, has thought it politic to issue a proclamation under Sec. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, forbidding, on pain of criminal prosecution, any public demonstration on the occasion of the liberation from jail of those who were sentenced to imprisonment in connection with the Wai affair. He seems to have readily taken the cue from the speech of Lord Harris at Ahmednagar. In that fire-breathing pronouncement, his Lordship said:—"There is no occasion to pose as martyrs, because such strict compliance with the orders of the civil authority is insisted on." His Lordship will be gratified to learn that this *dictum* has been promptly followed, at least by the District Magistrate of Satara.

REGULATION OF STREET MUSIC.

The *Gujarati* is grandiloquent on three alleged evils of English rule in India, and says: Ignorance, secrecy and want of sympathy are the three principal evils of English rule in India. No Hindu or Mahomedan Government would have failed to such an extent in the settlement of the music question as the local Government. Owing to ignorance of the habits and feelings of the people it has adopted a policy of vacillation, timidity, secrecy and dilatoriness. As we have often said in these columns, it is impossible to understand the object of issuing confidential circulars when both the communities are profoundly interested in knowing the rules proposed or recommended by Government. No thoughtful Hindu or Mahomedan can ever bear to look on the non-settlement of the music question with unconcern as the Bombay Government appear to have done so long. No Indian can afford to accept with approbation Sir Richard Temple's political doctrine that Mahomedan-Hindu riots strengthen British rule. No responsible Hindu or Mahomedan officer, conversant with native customs and religious observances would have ever issued the rules that were recently announced at Poona for the regulation of music.

THE BAPAT COMMISSION.

The *Native Opinion* states: Girdbar, the principal witness of the prosecution on whom great reliance was placed, has utterly broken down in cross-examination, as our correspondent informs us. He has not only contradicted himself in important particulars, but was compelled to state that he made several false statements in his examination-in-chief. He has confessed to have altered his khatas and entries, and the lame explanation he gave was a distinct and admitted afterthought. Even as regards the fictitious khatas, which he stated in his examination-in-chief to belong to Bapat, he has admitted in his cross-examination that there are some khatas, bearing the same name which do not belong to Mr. Bapat, but which belong to the person in whose name they stand, and when asked to explain why the other khatas bearing those names could not be said to belong really to those persons and not to Mr. Bapat, he could not give any satisfactory replies. His behaviour under cross-examination was noteworthy.

THE LATE PROFESSOR DARMESTETER.

The *Gujarati* writes: The death of Professor Darmesteter will be widely mourned in Bombay. During his three months' stay in this city seven years ago, he had endeared *himself* to all. In one of his public utterances in this city he spoke of the golden wedding of the East and the West, and no doubt his own literary labours along with those of other *Savants* have contributed to this union of mind with mind. He became a member of the local Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and was nominated a Fellow of the University. It was he who advocated the introduction of the Zend into the University curriculum and impressed upon the mind of the Zoroastrian community the importance of exploring their ancient religious literature. The death of a brilliant scholar like him is indeed a great loss to the cause of oriental research. During his short sojourn here he endeavoured to learn something of Indian politics, and in recording his Indian experiences he gave expression to his belief that one of the defects of British administration in India was want of sympathy with the people.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks: A wealth of genius and love of truth lies buried in the grave of M. James Darmesteter. What iron will and plenitude of resource supported that fragile body! Quickness of glance and an intense desire to get at the root of every question were amongst his intellectual characteristics. As critic, as student of history and literature, as lover of the true and the beautiful, Darmesteter moved in a sphere of his own, far above that of his learned contemporaries. Keen and caustic as an anlayser of human action and emotion, he was yet possessed of a very tender soul that illumined a face of singular attractiveness, with its pair of sad longing eyes, ever in search, as if, of a key to this dread mystery we call Life. In 1888 he entered upon a more perfect life, marrying a gifted English poet after stringing together on a French texture the more tempting of her thought-crystals. He had made a name before that, as an authority on Oriental subjects, notably on the Iranian side. We are not sure if our Dasturs and doctors of religion were able to follow his subtile expositions of the literature and philosophy of the Avesta period; he has been partly misunderstood, as partly he misunderstood the drift of some of the earlier teachings.

THE LATE MR. M. C. APTE.

Speaking of the merits of the late Mr. M. C. Apte, the *Gujarati* remarks: He had a supreme contempt for mere talk in the practical business of life, and used to point to the Agra Leather Factory with just pride as an illustration of what self-sacrifice, enterprise and true patriotism meant. But for the prompt and generous support he gave to the brother Pandits, the Leather Factory would perhaps have never sprung into existence, and he candidly preached to his friends that talk was not the way to industrial or any other kind of reform. What entitles him to the enduring gratitude of the Hindu community is the Poona Anand-ashram, to which he has devoted almost everything that he earned. This institution contains rare and valuable Sanskrit manuscripts collected from various parts of the country; and bearing in mind how our people are most reluctant to part with them, even though they may be rusting, the splendid collection in the Anandashram bears eloquent testimony to the faith and confidence he had inspired in the public at large. The institution is indeed a unique one in this country, and had he lived a few years more it would have become a still more valuable and splendid monument of his zeal in the interests of Sanskrit learning. In his intense desire to place it on a very satisfactory footing he spared neither his money, nor talents, nor energy, and his premature death at the age of 49 may be partly attributed to the very little regard he paid to his own health in the pursuit of the great goal of his ambition.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: The late Mr. Mahadeva Chimnaji Apte was, no doubt, one of the ablest High Court pleaders of Bombay; and the Dekkan Brahmin community was justly proud of the subtlety and acuteness of his intellect. In his younger days, Mr. Apte had enlisted himself on the side of social reform, but he early lost faith in those of his community who led the movement; and he who had once expressed dissatisfaction at the slowness of its progress and at the want of stamina and sincerity in those who posed as reformers, lived to develop into an irreconcilable opponent of all avowed breach with the existing order of things. It is said, nay, he himself believed, that this almost inexplicable psychological revolution dated from the time when, in early life, he lost his wife and only son and resolved—a strange resolve for a Hindu—never to marry again. Society has had more reasons than one to regret the sad event and the sadder resolve. But Mr. Apte had in him ability and spirit, which would not let him sink into a self-contained, self-sufficing, money-making machine; and he has left in his Anand-ashram at Poona a monument of no small value to the public. The Anand-ashram (the abode of joy) consists of a temple, a building to serve as free quarters for learned *sanyasis* (hermits) and deserving poor students, a fire-proof building to preserve ancient Sanskrit works, and a press to get those works published. Mr. Apte has left funds to maintain these institutions, and his press has already turned out a couple of dozen works, and his library collected a large number. The bulk of his savings, over a couple of lakhs, has gone to the *ashrama*, and there he himself lies now; for in his last hours he took *sanyas*, and his body was carried there to be interred.

A "FELLOW of the Society of Palmists" complains in the official organ of that body that the experience of a professional palmist is not "an unmixed bliss." Nothing perhaps in this world is; but the palmist who, as this writer says, "attends bazaars and such like," seems to suffer from exceptional grievances. It is, it appears, not the people whose hands they read who are responsible, it is the persons who engage the palmists to add to the attractions of bazaars, sales of work, garden fetes, and so forth. These affairs (we are told) are often managed by a committee, and nobody seems responsible for anything, least of all for the welfare of the unlucky palmist, who has to put up with anything, from a screen on a platform behind an orchestra to a chair stuffed in between two stalls, with no light to speak of, and is expected to work like an automaton from four to five hours perhaps on a cup of lukewarm tea and a bun.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON.

Second General Memorandum on the Indian Cotton Crop of the Season 1894.—There is an almost general decline in the area sown, due chiefly to the excessive rainfall in most of the cotton growing tracts at the sowing season. A comparison with the areas under the crop in the previous year shows that in Madras the decrease is about 11 per cent., which is chiefly confined to the Deccan Districts. In Berar the decrease is only 4·6 per cent, while in the important cotton-growing tracts of the Central Provinces the area is somewhat in excess of that of 1893. In Bombay the area sown is below the normal, except in Sind; the decrease ranging from 19 per cent. in the northern tracts to about 10 per cent. in the southern tracts. In the early districts of the Deccan the area is only 3·75 per cent. under the normal, although 15 per cent. below last year's area. The area in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is also less than the normal by 20 per cent. but in the Punjab it is considerably in excess. The season has not been favourable for the growth of the crop. The rainfall at sowing time was generally excessive except in Madras, where it was in defect. In Bombay heavy rain in the northern districts has improved sowings but rotted the seedlings, while in the southern districts the crops are in need of more rain. In Sind the inundations were favourable, but in the Punjab excessive rain and floods caused some damage. Prospects in this province are, however, on the whole satisfactory. The weeding of the crops in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Central Provinces was interrupted by heavy rains, but subsequent fine weather has caused a marked improvement in the condition of the crops. The rainfall in Berar was scanty in the early part of the season but heavy later on, causing some damage in parts. The break which has since set in has much benefited the crops, and prospects at present are very favourable in this province. The probable outturn on the whole may be said to be fair in Madras, fair to good in Bombay, satisfactory in Berar, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, and but slightly below average in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST OF OCTOBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed

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BY EDWARD JENKINS.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE;" Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 333 BALES OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Madhowji Dhurumsey Manufacturing Company, Limited, Mills, at Foras Road, by order of the Madhowjee Dhurumsey Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Sha Nagindas Vanilal, the following:—

125 bales ring yarn, No. 20.
26 bales mule yarn, No. 12.
14 bales mule yarn, No. 10.
55 bales mule yarn, No. 8.
113 bales mule yarn, No. 6.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 636 OF 1893.

BOMONJEE COWASJEE TAPIA and an other...Plaintiffs.

VERSUS.

HAMABAI, Widow and others.....Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, under the instructions of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1894, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction in One Lot, upon the Premises, the Foras leasehold land and houses in Jacob's Circle, Byculla, having an area of about 760 square yards, of which particulars are given below subject to the conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras leasehold land, situate on the Clerk Road, Byculla, in the registration District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the West by the Jacob Circle, on the north by Arthur Road, on the south by the Clerk Road, and on the east by the land hereinafter described, and which said premises form part of the land assessed under Collector's old No. 91, new No. 13393, old survey No. 375, new survey No. A 1-3424.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras land, situate on the Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Arthur Road, on the west by the piece of land above described, and on the South and East by the Leasehold land belonging to Haroon Mahomed, and which said piece is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under No. 91, New No. 13597, old Survey No. 375, New No. A-3424, together with all the dwelling houses, bungalows, standing on the said two pieces of land, and which two pieces of land are believed to contain about 760 square yards.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 1, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

A DECLINE of 1-8 per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 101 5-8; but French Rentes in Paris were again ¼ per cent. higher, at 101¾. Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at frs. 25·11¼. A further sum of £ 25,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109¼; and 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities at £57 1-16. The price of Bar Silver in London receded 1-16d., to 29 3-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 63¾ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

Reuter tardily wires that the total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom last Friday was 1,750,000 quarters, which is 21,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the close of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians; Imports 25,000 bales. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 3 5-32d. per lb.; but Broach of all grades was 1-16 per lb. lower. American Arrivals were unchanged in the nearer positions, but 1-64d. lower on the more distant, the quotations for February-March deliveries being 3 3-32d. per lb.

The Manchester market was quiet. 7 and 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings were quoted the same yesterday as they were a fortnight ago, say, at 3s. 11d. and 4s. 10d., respectively; but 39 in. Jaconets, and 45 in. Mulls, were 1d. lower, at 1s. 10½d. for the former, and 2s. 0½d. for the latter. The price of 40s Mule Twist remained at 6¼d. per lb.

In New York yesterday the price of Cotton remained without material change, ready Mid.-Uplands having been still quoted at 5¾ cents per lb.; while January Futures were one point lower, at 5·59 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 74,000 bales; and the new crop figures to date compare as follows with those in the two previous seasons for the same period:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	74,000	88,000	43,000
Three days' do. ...	220,000	203,000	164,000
Since 1st ultimo ...	2,003,000	1,665,000	1,564,000

Locally, nothing has been done by exporters in Cotton again to-day, but the Mills have done more business, their total transactions summing up 2,350 bales. These include contracts for 500 Fully Good Julgaum, for January delivery, at Rs. 159; the balance being made up of purchases of 1,100 ready Bengal, at Rs. 129-37; 300 Coompta Ginned, at Rs. 163-68; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 144; 150 Khandwa, at Rs 157; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 175 per candy; the tone of the market having remained quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been both quiet markets, with a small export business passing in the former, and a moderate one in the latter; but with prices in both all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	114 bales.
Wheat	8,563 cwts.
Linseed	733 "
Rapeseed	1,628 "
Gingelly	5,508 "
Groundnuts	702 "
Castorseed	1,301 "
Rice	1,083 "

FREIGHTS remain in the same position. The ready Rubattino steamer filled up for Marseilles, at 14s. 9d. per ton, with some reduction for light Seeds. The Austrian Lloyd steamer sailing to-morrow, filled up at 10s. per ton. The City of London (s.) has been berthed for Liverpool, for early November, with a line of Seeds and light cargo, at 14s. 6d. per ton, engaging her deadweight at Kurrachee at 15s. 9d. to 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat all day, with but little business passing either way beyond a moderate amount of Telegraphic, which was reported for next year's transfer, at 1s. 1 3-8d. From Calcutta, quotations come 1-32d. lower than yesterday, being thus the same as those ruling here, which closed this evening as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 1 5-16 to 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-8d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 1 7-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·41¼	"

with Bank media of remittance quoted forward at 1s. 1 3-8d.; and Credits at 1s. 1½d. for 1895 delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 1-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash and to-morrow's settlement, and at 102 13-16 for next account, at which level quotations remained to the close, with a quiet feeling in the market, but with buyers at the rate for December.

SHARES.—This market re-opened for business to-day with a quiet feeling; but several changes—generally in buyers' favour—took place in quotations of Cotton Mill shares, *compared with those given in our last list*, say, a decline of Rs. 20 in James Greaves; of Rs. 10 each in Howard, Bullough, and Bombay Cotton Manufacturing; of Rs. 5 each in Imperial, Swadeshi, and Leopold; and an advance of Rs. 15 in Oriental; of Rs. 2½ in Empress; and of 1¼ in Mazagon.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 27th October, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,96,938	2,49,969	7,933	4,51,840
Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles:	..	..	..	5,91,547
Decrease				Rs. 1,36,707

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	98,000	1,26,000	4,000	2,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	213	273	9	495
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	10,33,334	13,62,055	81,215	24,76,604
Total for 14 weeks...	11,31,334	14,88,055	85,215	27,04,604
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,296	1,38,924	872	2,24,092
Per mile of Ry do.	183	311	2	486
Total to corresponding date do.	11,82,796	13,99,152	39,352	26,21,300
Increase for the week				Rs. 3,908
Ditto to date				" 83,304

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October, 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	708	200	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	40	12	1	53
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	5,512	2,201	49	7,762
Total for 15 weeks...	6,212	2,401	59	8,672
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	.....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	.....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	.....	....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

BIRTH.

FISHER—October 31, at Poona, the wife of W. F. D. Fisher, India Forest Service, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—October 25, at Muttra, N-W P, the wife of Surgeon-Captain H E Drake-Brockman, I M S, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

MACLEOD—October 24, at Naini Tal, the wife of R H Macleod, C S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOYLE—TAYLER—October 24, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev A G A Roberts, William MacCormac Boyle, youngest son of Hugh Boyle, Esq. of Armagh Ireland, to Ellen Thomas, youngest daughter of W V G Tayler, Esq, late B C S.

MAXWELL—HARPER—October 24, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by Rev C J Palmer, William Maxwell, Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth, daughter of David Harper, Esq, Randalstown, Co Antrim, Ireland.

McLEAN—IXON—October 23, at St Andrew's Church, Fyzabad, by the Rev J M Challis, M A, the Rev William McLean, C M S, Agra, to Emma Rundall, youngest daughter of the late C J M Dixon, Esq, C E, and Mrs Dixon Blackheath, London. (No card.)

THOMAS—WESTON—October 6, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C Palmer, B A, Colonel C F Thomas, Bengal Infantry, to Edith Eliza, daughter of Weston J Sparkes, Esq, Oakcliff, South Devon.

DEATHS.

MISQUITH—October 23, at Singapore, Roland Vincent Misquith, fourth son of the late J C Misquith, of Ootacamund, aged 30 years and 18 days.

ROBERTSON—October 26, at Bangalore, Elizabeth Margaret, wife of Sergt A Robertson, Commt-Transport Department, daughter of the late Q-Mr Sergt J Everett, Wellington.

STAUNTON—October 25, at No 16, Camac Street, Calcutta, Genevieve Staunton, relict of the late Robert Starling Staunton, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

So much attention has been directed to the praiseworthy endeavours of the recent Mahomedan Conference, to aid the cause of peace between the two largest communities of the Empire, that the *raison d'etre* and primary objects of the assembly stand in some danger of being altogether overlooked. It is to be hoped, however, that the earnest exhortations of Mr. Dharamsi, and other speakers will not be forgotten by those for whom they were intended, but will bear good fruit in rousing the Mahomedan subjects of the Queen-Empress from the inertness with which they have allowed opportunities of educational and social advancement to pass them by. In his presidential address Mr. Dharamsi examined in detail the various causes which have contributed to keep his co-religionists in the background, while other communities have gone forward. To followers of the Prophet, the religious side of the question oversbadows all others, and therefore the president did well to direct the attention of his hearers, and of the Mahomedan community in general, to the law and to the testament. So far from forbidding secular education, the Koran gives the seal of its authority to the acquisition of knowledge and truth. The notion that English education is against the spirit of Islam still exists, and has received more or less support from the priests, but Mr. Dharamsi spoke of it as purely imaginary and erroneous, and entreated his hearers not to allow it to stand in the way of the success of themselves and of their children. In early days before the teachings of the Koran had been perverted, no obstacles were offered by the priests to the acquisition of knowledge. In the middle ages the faith of Islam was characterised by considerable literary culture. Spain, during the eight centuries of Moslem rule, was in the forefront in spreading a love of arts, literature, and science amongst other Western nations, and was in fact the centre of European culture. Moslems of many lands wrote works dealing with geography, history, philosophy, medicine, physics, and mathematics, and writers of power and merit sprang up on every side. The Moghuls in their conquest of India brought into the Peninsula far more learning than they found even the Brahmins to possess. But tenacious as is the faith of Islam, and strict as are the ordinances and duties enjoined by the Koran, the followers of the Prophet have shown a capability of absorbing and adapting for themselves the customs of other races, with which they have become connected. Thus it was, that after the conquest of India, a country in which education was exclusively confined to one section of the community, the Mahomedan rulers and leaders "turned away from secular education, and set their faces against it." They also adapted from the conquered peoples of Hindustan, as Mr. Runchordlal Chotalal acknowledged, "pernicious customs," involving unnecessary and extravagant expenditure on the occasion of births, marriages, and deaths—customs, which, in the words of the resolution passed on the subject, "retard progress, and are the means of keeping the community in poverty and debt."

The idea that it is a religious duty to refuse to drink of the perennial spring of knowledge, is a powerful but by no means an only factor in the causes which contribute to the backwardness of the Mussalman community. Mr. Dharamsi spoke of other reasons, such as the poverty, ignorance, and indifference of the masses, and the lack of a good example on the part of wealthy and influential shettias. It was right and desirable that the causes of the disease should be diagnosed, but if Mr. Dharamsi had contented himself with that task, his work as president would have been but imperfectly performed. The Conference was assembled, not so much to trace the origin of the sickness of the patient, as for the purpose of devising methods of cure. To this end the president briefly suggested various means of amelioration, and at the next sitting the Conference discussed and passed a number of resolutions of a thoroughly practical character. The first of these affirmed the necessity for establishing closer relations between existing anjumans in Guzerat, so that they might all act with unity of purpose, and help each other in the carrying out of the one common object. It seems to us that the proposal might have gone somewhat further, by suggesting the formation of a general committee, consisting of delegates from each Mahomedan school to meet periodically and discuss educational matters. The Association of School Boards, formed only a year or two ago in England, has already done very useful work, and its resolutions carry far more weight with the Education Department, in Whitehall, than expressions of opinions by individual school boards used to do. Representing as it does the united opinion of the boards, the association compels attention. Similarly, the views expressed by a committee representing the managers of all the anjumans of Guzerat, cannot fail to attract greater notice, than similar declarations coming from isolated quarters. A more important forward movement, supported by the Conference, is the engagement of itinerent lecturers by the anjumans, to make regular tours to impress upon the people the advantages and necessity of education, and to induce them to avail themselves freely of the benefits afforded by schools. Peripatetic teachers have in the past excited an enormous influence on the followers of the Prophet in India, and there is no reason why the earnest appeals of educational reformers should not have a marked effect in dispelling the indifferentism of the Moslem population towards education. Poverty is a great impediment to educational progression, but with a view to taking at least the first step towards overcoming this difficulty, the Conference placed on record the expression of a desire to see each anjuman establish special scholarships for secondary and higher instruction, and also boarding-houses in zillah towns for the benefit of students hailing from neighbouring talukas. Of course, boarding-houses and scholarships cannot be founded without money, and hence the Conference suggested that appeals for funds should be made to the Mahomedan States, and the nobility in Guzerat and Kathiawar. The cordial co-operation of Government is to be asked for these projects, and there is no doubt that it will be readily forthcoming from an administration which, in spite of criticisms consistently seeks to secure at least some share of the educational privileges of the times to the backward classes.

The furtherance of female education was the subject of a long resolution moved by Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Munshi, who affirmed with great emphasis and force the all important bearing of female instruction upon the moral and social well-being of the race. The Conference readily supported this view, and it was suggested that the anjumans should move the educational and municipal authorities to provide female schools; and should encourage suitable Mahomedan girls to enter the Female Training College, by affording them pecuniary assistance for the purpose. The formulation of special standards for school for Mussalman girls was suggested, and the opinion was expressed that whenever practicable trained female teachers should be employed therein. A pleasing feature of the debate on this resolution was that most of the speeches in its favour came, not from young men whose ideas have been "Westernized" by travel, but from venerable Mahomedans, whose desire for the progress of their co-religionists overcame the conservatism natural to old age. Having delivered itself in unmistakeable terms respecting educational subjects, the Conference proceeded to discuss those social reforms which increased knowledge is certain to do more than anything else to effect. The heavy expenditure incurred in connection with births, marriages, and deaths was condemned as unnecessary and extravagant, and the custom of giving nautch parties on such occasions was discountenanced, on the ground both of the costliness and the "demoralizing influence" of nautches. These reforms, however, must work downward, and it is useless to expect the masses to cease the practices of centuries until their leaders and men of wealth set them the example. It is very natural that the well-to-do citizen should be reluctant to relinquish the custom of dipensing hospitality to his poorer brethren on festive occasions. His motives in doing so are often misconstrued, and what is done for the sake of example, is only too likely to be regarded as prompted by parsimony. But, apart from the fact that all reformers have to run the gauntlet of being misunderstood, the wealthy Mahomedan confronted by this difficulty can, if he will, dispense his bounty in other ways than in making a feast and inviting many that his house may be full. He can contribute to anjumans and other public institutions designed to minister to the true welfare of the people, thereby deserving, if he does not obtain, their gratitude, far more than by giving them mere temporary gratification. It was agreed that, by way of teaching the people how unnecessary and wasteful is the expenditure now incurred in ceremonial and anniversary occasions, a small pamphlet should be published in Urdu and Guzerati, and freely circulated amongst the masses. It is to be earnestly hoped that these valuable suggestions will be promptly acted upon, and that the Mahomedans will bestir themselves to win back the delight in intellectual pursuits which was theirs in byegone centuries.

COMMENTING at the recent Suez Canal strike and the murder of M. Lemasson, the company's chief engineer, a Cairo correspondent of the home paper says that the strike began among the men who were working the marine dredger and its attendant hoppers in the outer port of Port Said, and at the entrance to the port. These men embrace a large number of Greeks, to whom the strike was really due. The conditions of employment of these outside dredgers are necessarily different from those of the men at work in the Canal proper. It is possible for the latter to work about ten months in the year. The outside men, from weather difficulties and for other reasons can only work for seven or eight months. Their demand was, it seems, payment for ten months' service. The company resisted this demand as unreasonable, and not justified by any fair comparison of the two conditions of service. For the stoppage of work during a portion of the year there is compensation in the overtime allowed during the working season. The company claims that, counting the number of hours worked, the outside men are given an equal amount of employment with the inside men, and that their earnings when calculated over the year will be found also to be equally good. In the maintenance of the Canal or staff of workmen, numbering about two thousand, is engaged, and their labour is carried on systematically from day to day and week to week in the seasonable weather for such operations. The recent partial strike would not to strangers perceptibly affect the working of the Canal; the embarrassment lay in the disorganization and delay of this routine work, which had to be overtaken in its proper season. Up to three weeks ago some five or six weeks' delay in a limited portion of the dredging operations has resulted from the strike. As there is a continual silting up here from the Damietta branch of the Canal, it was, of course, important that the delay should be ended at the earliest possible moment. Reuter informed us, on October 18, that the strike was ended, but we have yet no indication as to the concessions made by the company or the men. The Greek workmen, who were prime movers in the strike, threatened acts of violence, and though the culprit has not yet been arrested, it is believed that the crime was traceable to one or some of the strikers.

A CALCUTTA commercial correspondent bids his townspeople take heart inasmuch as the Kidderpore docks are being turned to account, and may, he thinks, become popular. He urges merchants and shipping people to "put their shoulder to the wheel, and make the best of the white elephant." The new Mutual Line of Tea steamers receives the credit for creating a renewed interest in the docks. All these vessels, we are told, go straight alongside the wharves, and the tea arriving by rail goes straight alongside, and the packages receive less handling than would be the case if they were shipped at the river jetties. The correspondent gives a picture of the activity which prevails at the docks since the local Government decided to give no pecuniary aid to the undertaking. There is life in every department, it seems, and all people in Calcutta are recommended to go and witness it. The water space is now, or was a few days ago, occupied by a larger number of vessels than was ever intended to be accommodated at one time, and in addition to this, a large number of lighters waited for admittance while steamers were being served, on both starboard and port sides, in a way which was impossible at the jetties. But wherefore all this excitement and bustle? It may be to the merchants' interests to go to the docks instead of the jetties, but the correspondent is bound to admit that the "white elephant" runs at a loss, whether in full work or no work at all. Instead of commending merchants to visit the docks at Kidderpore, it would have been better to suggest to the authorities to send a deputation to Bombay that they might learn how docks should be directed and managed.

THE same correspondent writes on the "periodical howl" which Calcutta and Lahore raise regarding the detention of the English mails in Bombay. Quite rightly they do this, he says. But quite wrongly, he would admit, if he were acquainted with all the circumstances. It is quite true, as he says, that the Caledonia was signalled in Bombay, at 4-20 a.m., on Friday. But when, he says, that a special train could have started at 7 a.m. to catch up the mail-train proper, he is quite wrong. The mail, it must be remembered, is said to be "signalled" when it is first sighted from the distant lighthouse—miles and miles away at sea. The pilot has not boarded her when she is signalled, and an hour or more elapses ere the vessel steams into the harbour. The steamer must anchor, the barges get alongide, and these again have to steam to the Apollo Bunder. But in the case of the Caledonia there were special circumstances which Calcutta may not know of. In the first place monsoon conditions prevailed, the sea was too rough for small craft to ply from the Apollo Bunder, and a difference of opinion arose between the Peninsular and Oriental Company's officers and the Dock officials as to the desirability of running the vessel right into dock. Finally the Caledonia was anchored off the Mazagon Bunder monsoon moorings, a mile and a half by sea, added to a distance of four or five miles from the General Post Office, and thus

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DANGEROUS CONDITION OF THE CZAR.

FURTHER DISCLOSURE OF THE TRUE MALADY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.

The latest bulletin regarding the Czar's illness states that his Majesty's left lung is inflamed. The cough has increased, and he is spitting blood. He is now in a dangerous condition.

A VERY URGENT MESSAGE FROM THE CZARINA.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES STARTING FOR LIVADIA.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Owing to a very urgent telegram received from the Czarina, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will start immediately for the Crimea, and will travel night and day in order to reach Livadia as soon as possible.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH ROYALTIES TO LIVADIA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and also the Duke of York have left for Livadia.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CANNOT GOVERN INDIA.

SPEECH BY THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

The Marquis of Salisbury presided at a meeting of the Conservatives in Edinburgh yesterday.

His lordship, in his speech, vindicated the policy pursued by the House of Lords and said that only physical force could overthrow that House of Legislature, but, he was sure, the country would never resort to it.

Dwelling upon the necessity of the second Chamber, his lordship referred to the Resolutions lately passed by the House of Commons with regard to India, which Resolutions, he said, though they merely led to appointment of Commissions of Inquiry, have almost shaken the fabric of the Indian Government.

If the House of Lords were removed from forming part of the present Parliament of the British Empire, any section of faddists might carry proposals in the House of Commons revolutionizing the Indian Empire, and his lordship concluded by declaring that an independent House of Commons can never govern India well.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

CAPTURE OF ONE OF THE FORTS OF PORT ARTHUR BY THE JAPANESE.

Telegraphic despatches received here state that the Japanese succeeded in capturing one of the forts of Port Arthur.

THE LANDING OF COUNT OYAMA'S ARMY CORPS.

The news regarding the landing of the Japanese Army Corps, under the command of Count Oyama, the Minister of War at Talienwan, eastward of Port Arthur, has been fully confirmed.

The Army Corps consists of upwards of 20,000 men.

CAPTAIN VON HANNEKEN SUMMONED BY THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

TIENTSIN, Oct. 31.

The Emperor of China has summoned Captain Von Hanneken to Pekin in order to report to his Celestial Majesty personally the condition of the Chinese Army and Navy.

Captain Von Hanneken is prepared to urge the necessity of vigorous reforms in both the branches of the defence of the Empire.

FURTHER DEFEAT OF THE CHINESE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.

The United States Minister in China has telegraphed informing his Government that the Chinese were again defeated by the Japanese at Chin-lien-Ching and compelled to retreat to Moukden.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.

Prince Hermann von Hohenlohe-Langenbourg has been appointed the Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine in succession to Prince Clovis von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst.

ANTICIPATED TROUBLE WITH THE WAZIRIS.

REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

Both Mr. Bruce, Commissioner, and General Turner, Commanding the Waziristan Delimitation Escort, have recommended the immediate movement of one regiment and two guns of the Reserve Brigade to Jandola, as malcontent sections of the Mahsud Waziris being on the move, trouble is anticipated.

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

Important intelligence has been received that further trouble is apprehended in Waziristan, and two guns and one regiment of the Reserve Brigade have been ordered to proceed to Jandola immediately.

Reports have been received to the effect that the Mahsud Waziris, as was anticipated, are giving considerable trouble on the frontier. Artillery camps at Hazaribagh and Canila have been abandoned.

The remainder of the reserve brigade has been ordered to be in readiness in case their services are required.

THE AMIR.

The Amir continues to make very favourable progress, but he is still reported to be in very weak health.

THE LYALL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Before the publication of the Lyall Committee's report, the Government have decided to submit it first to the Financial Department for consideration; and the report will, therefore, not be made public till late in November.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

Conversion figures for the last week add 54 lakhs to the amount converted. In India only Rs. 45,000 has been presented for encashment.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 31.

At to-day's sitting of the Commission Girdhar's cross-examination was continued. He admitted after-insertions on the debit side in the Raliyats khata. Mr. Maconochie examined his books in August last and initialled all credit entries in this khata at that time; but all after-insertions do not bear his initials. Witness also contradicted some statements made to Mr. Mehta in his examination-in-chief. The defence applied for permission to take at its expense photograph copies of exhibits containing after-insertions in the accounts. The Commission by a majority disallowed it, the prosecution objecting it on the ground of novelty.

THE PALITANA LAW-COURTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, Oct. 31.

The newly-built law-courts were opened to-day with great *eclat* by his Highness the Thakoresaheb of Palitana. The Dewansaheb, all State officials, and leading men of the town were present. The Sarnyayadhish, in an able speech, laid before his Highness the circumstances under which these court-houses were constructed, and eulogised his Highness for his liberality in giving such a set of magnificent buildings for the administration of justice and for the personal interest his Highness took in seeing that justice was done to his subjects; and ultimately requested his Highness to declare the courts open. His Highness, in reply among other things, stated that it was not with the appearances alone of the law-courts that he would be satisfied, but that his chief desire was that justice, pure and simple, and with the least delay, should be administered to his subjects. After this all the members of the engineering department were granted poshaks as also all the workmen. His Highness then proceeded to the court-house and opened the doors with the key that was presented to him by the Dewansaheb, and declared the court-houses opened.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, from Bombay or Karachi, via Marseilles, arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 30.

H. M. S. Edgar and Spartan sailed for Singapore.

Oct. 31.

Orient mail steamer Oruba from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	101 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	57 1-16
Bar Silver	29 3-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. In the absence of Mr. G. W. Roughton, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji was called to the chair. All the members, except the chairman, were present.

CONSTRUCTING NEW OFFICES AT NULL BAZAAR.

The Committee considered a letter, dated 24th ultimo, from the acting Commissioner, to the Secretary, requesting sanction to the acceptance by him of the tender of Mr. Dewram Keshowji, the lowest of the six tenders received for the work of constructing new offices at Null Bazaar for the Street and Building Department, at schedule rates, aggregating Rs. 11,248-5-5 plus Rs. 1,181-12-8 for contingencies and establishment, —total Rs. 12,430-2-1. The amount to be met from the provision of Rs. 13,000.

The necessary sanction was given.

INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS.

The Committee considered memorandum, dated 23rd ultimo, from the acting Commissioner, to the Secretary, requesting sanction to the transfer of Rs. 3,454 from savings in the grant for B Public Lighting Branch 1 gas lighting, to markets and slaughter-houses, Section V, lighting markets (other markets) to meet the cost of putting up incandescent gas lamps in the Fort, Erskine, and Pedder Markets.

The sanction was given as asked for by the acting Municipal Commissioner.

PURCHASE OF HOUSES FOR FIRE BRIGADE.

The Committee also considered letter, dated 24th ultimo, from the acting Commissioner, to the Secretary, reporting that he has authorized the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade to purchase two horses for the Fire Brigade at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,700 to the debit of Section III. Purchase of Horses, Fire Brigade Budget.

It was resolved that the letter be recorded.

THE HOUSE CONNECTIONS COMMITTEE.

The Committee recorded resolution of the House Connections Committee as under:—"That the Standing Committee be informed that this Committee are still engaged in considering their report, and that as soon as they have agreed on the general principles regarding house connections, they will be in a position to express an opinion on the matter referred to in the Standing Committee's resolution, dated the 24th ultimo.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE SURAT DISPENSARY.

The following Government Resolution was published yesterday:—

The late Mr. Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas of Surat, who died about 13 years ago, left by will a sum of Rs. 25,000 for building "a dispensary either at Bombay or at Surat." The City of Surat being without any medical institution for the special treatment of women and children, his widow, Bai Dayakor, has, with a wise benevolence, arranged, with the consent of the High Court, to devote this sum together with the interest on it at four per cent. per annum from the date of Mr. Morarbhai's death, amounting to more than Rs. 10,000, for the establishment of a Hospital for Women and Children in the City of Surat, to be called after her husband's name. She has also promised a sum of Rs. 9,000 on her own account for the provision of a special ward for in-patients in the hospital to be called after her, and a further sum of two or three thousand rupees for additions and improvements to the institution, the furniture and clothing in which it is proposed to provide out of a balance of five or six thousand rupees standing to the credit of the Lady Dufferein Fund at Surat. The site of the institution, valued at Rs. 21,000 has been selected by Bai Dayakor and approved by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, and Bai Dayakor has generously placed in the hands of the Collector a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase thereof, the Municipality contributing Rs. 1,000. The cost of the maintenance of the hospital will be met partly from the endowment which it is proposed to establish out of Mr. Morarbhai's legacy after providing for the construction of the hospital, and partly from an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,632 which Government have undertaken to give to the hospital, on condition that the repairs to the hospital building are undertaken by the Municipality, that the cost of diets for in-patients, if not otherwise provided for, is also paid by that body, and that the rules regarding hospital stoppages are introduced. The District Local Board has promised to contribute Rs. 500 per annum, which will leave, according to present estimates, about Rs. 2,000 per annum for the Municipality to meet. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires publicly to thank Bai Dayakor for her beneficence in supplying an institution the want of which was much felt in the City of Suart.

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secy. to Government.

The hangman of Hungary, famous in the annals of crime for the execution of the three murderers of Count Majlath, whom he hung single-handed in one morning, has died, and his post has been offered for competition. A Vienna Correspondent states that several bankrupt merchants and schoolmasters were among the aspirants. The man selected is a peasant and small landowner who proved his talents during the Bosnian campaign, when he assisted in several executions. The yearly salary is 35*l.* with extra payment for executions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government of India has, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, finally decided that the 9th Bombay Infantry, now in the Quetta District, must be relieved by another down-country Bombay regiment. This decision is arrived at on the grounds that service in Baluchistan not only furnishes an excellent training ground and affords a natural outlet for the martial spirit of the Bombay army, but that it is most desirable and essential to have a leaven, in the shape of Bombay troops, to the up-country and Pathan regiments on the frontier.

Reports on three alternative schemes to connect Myingyan on the Irrawaddy with the Mandalay Railway have been received. These three lines all run from Myingyan to the railway, which they reach at Meiktila, Thibaw and Samon respectively. The line to Meiktila would be somewhat more expensive than either of the others. They all run through country eminently suited for cotton cultivation, which at present is impeded by the cost of carriage, and the construction of a railway would give an immense impetus to cultivation.

The question of impending retirements and promotions in the Army Medical Staff has been settled agreeably to expectation, if not to sound policy, by a Royal Warrant, which while fixing the age for retirement in the case of Surgeon-Major-Generals and Surgeon-Colonels at sixty, provides that in the interests of the public service the former may be allowed to remain upon the active list for a period not exceeding two years. The Principal Medical Officer in India and Surgeon-Major-General Giraud are each close upon their last official birthday: and next year the age rule will catch Surgeon-Major-Generals Lower (Gibraltar), Jackson (Malta), Warren (Poona), Davis (Portsmouth), as well as Surgeon-Colonel Archer (Halifax). It is probable that the majority of these officers will be retained in their appointments and the concession will, it may be taken for granted, apply to Surgeon-Major-General Bradshaw, whose extension in his present appointment is certainly in the interests of the public service.

By way of making a commencement with the experiment of village sanitary reform, it is notified in the Provincial *Gazette* that the provisions of the Sanitation Act are to be introduced into eight districts of these provinces—one in each division. The Government is evidently bent upon bringing in the new principle with a wise caution, and as it applies only to villages with 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, and it is further left to the Collector's discretion to fix the places in which it shall be brought into force, there is not much fear of the people being harassed with improvements, as they would have been had the Act been launched at full pressure among them.

The recent move of the Worcestershire Regiment from Kamptee to Burma, *via* the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, was an unusual one in two ways, says a contemporary. It was a move in the first instance that probably would not have been made if the Bengal-Nagpur Railway had not been constructed, and in the second place the arrangements made for training the regiment to Calcutta *en route* to Burma were quite a new departure from the ordinary way of transporting troops from one station to another. The distance to be travelled by train was about 800 miles, and the usual way of training a regiment such a distance is to halt it at rest-camps by day and travel at 15 miles an hour during the night. Those who have experienced travelling under these conditions know what wearisome work it is. As there are no rest-camps at present on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the only feasible method of transporting the regiment was to run it straight through to Calcutta at fast speed, stopping for a short time in the morning and evening for the men to get their meals. In order to ensure the experiment being a success, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, over which most of the journey was to be made, offered to run the trains not at ordinary troop train speed, but at mail speed for the same fares, thereby saving about 24 hours on her ordinary timing. The Railway Company also attached two wagons free for coffee shops, the regulations for the moving of troops not providing for payment for the use of such vehicles. The regiment was carried in two trains, the first leaving Kamptee at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant, and the second train following about three-quarters of an hour later. The first stop was made at half-past three, when the men detrained to get their dinner. Cooks had been sent on beforehand and arrangements made for washing, &c. In a couple of hours the men had had a comfortable dinner, drawn a quart of porter from the coffee-shop wagons, had their tea and started off again. Next morning a similar halt was made for beakfast, and the evening saw them at Asansol, when after dining they left in time to arrive, even at the slow troop speed they travelled at over the East Indian Railway by morning at the Docks ready for an early start down the river. As an experiment the trip was a great success. The men enjoyed their picnics in the open, and far and away preferred the fast run through to slow running at night, and stopping at rest-camps in the day.

Few passengers on Indian railways, except, perhaps, American tourists, remarks the *Pioneer*, realise train wrecking as an appreciable danger of travel. Our American cousins, at least in their own country, have this danger prominently before them, as train wrecking is there an art and some of the worst smashes on record are due to it; while minor entries of trains ditched, owing to a switch having been maliciously misplaced, are quite common. The fiends who do these things generally select a bad place, such as a high bank or trestle where the derailment will have the worst possible effect, and as their proceedings are carried out in a business-like manner, they are generally successful. Nor is this only done in times of strike to hinder the traffic regardless of consequences, but dismissed workmen and tramps who have been disappointed of a free ride, that peculiarly American institution, often indulge their feelings by tearing up a rail. To such a length has this practice gone, that in the State of California at least, it has been made a capital offence, and it seems probable that further steps will be taken to restrict this form of wholesale murder. But in India, though the results have fortunately not been so disastrous as in America, the practice is probably as common, though nothing as a rule is heard of it as the attempt fails and the culprits are seldom detected. In the East Indian Railway two men were lately convicted of having placed a sleeper on the line, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, a punishment which in view of the serious nature of the offence cannot be considered excessive. Railway officers know well how common the offence of spike-stealing is, and though it is done for purposes of a trivial gain, yet the discretion of a spike-stealer as to just how many can be abstracted without causing the displacement of a rail is rather a frail reed to lean upon for safety. Most of the obstructions placed on our lines are for the very trivial purpose of bringing some man into trouble, and not with the deliberate purpose of upsetting the train; but the utterly trivial reason compared with the possibly appalling result is no justification for not visiting the proved offence with the utmost severity. In the case above mentioned the culprits had a quarrel with a gateman, and thought by putting a sleeper on the rood to get him into trouble. Fortunately the guard irons of the engine knocked the sleeper aside without derailing the train, and the culprits were detected. In many cases the linemen and villagers are not on good terms, and it is quite a question which party has placed the obstruction in order to cast suspicion on the other. In seeing from the lists of American train wreckings how serious the results may be, it would seem that the offence is far too lightly viewed in India. Possibly after the sacrifice of some distinguished personage, public attention may turn more to the practice than appears to be the case at present.

The "Milton Concordance," by the late Dr. John Bradshaw, is almost ready for publication by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. It will be a handsome royal octavo volume and may be said to be the only work of its kind. Cleveland's "Concordance" includes only "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," and that of Prendergast though more comprehensive, is not now obtainable. Dr. Bradshaw's work is a concordance to all Milton's poems, and is likely to occupy the field for many years to come. It will be remembered, says a home contemporary, that the editor died while the work was passing through the Press.

An ingenious American mechanic has, it is stated, patented the bicycle of the future. For the ordinary chain gear a rod is to be substituted, together with an apparatus for transforming power to speed and speed to power at the will of the rider, and while in motion. Thus the rear or driving wheel may be made to turn once with one revolution of the pedal or three times. In the latter case the speed will be multiplied threefold, necessitating, of course, greater exertion on the part of the rider. For hill climbing, on the other hand, speed may be transformed into power, and two revolutions of the pedals will secure one revolution of the driving wheel.

In alluding to M. Decrais' retirement from the French Embassy in London, the *Figaro* says:—"Lord Kimberley is not exactly an accommodating adversary, and thus M. Decraise returned from London much discouraged, and with the conviction of having been entirely unsuccessful. Our relations with Great Britain have for some time been passing through a difficult period, and the truth is that discussion of the Egyptian Question is no longer ventured upon between Paris and London. The British long since appreciated Baron de Courcel, and his name evokes nothing but sympathetic comment on the other side of the Channel." The *Matin* does not believe that Great Britain is disposed to run the risks of a conflict with France. "We may be assured, therefore," says that journal, "regarding the attitude of the Chauvinists across the Channel, but in order to restrain them more effectually, the absolute necessity of having twenty swift cruisers ready to put to sea should be recognised." The *Eclair* says:—"The British are a nation of shopkeepers, who do not wish to launch out into adventures. A war, even a successful one, would leave Great Britain cruelly maimed. Centuries would be necessary to repair the injury which we should inflict, and she is conscious of this. We need not then imagine that she will lightly run such risk. Nobody dreads war more than England."

A telegram from the representative of the owners of the steamer Dorunda at Penihe, reports that the vessel struck the Berlings, got off in a sinking condition, and put ashore at Peniche, close to the citadel. A special salvage officer was sent to the spot, and the steamer Switzor, from Gibraltar, visited the wreck. After a careful examination it was reported that the saving of the ship then appeared to be hopeless, but that there were goood prospects of saving a large portion of the cargo if the fine weather continued. The cargo of the Dorunda which is valued at £222,000, includes a large quantity of specie. Four cases of specie containing 22,200 sovereigns have been recovered and deposited at the Custom House at Peniche. Divers are at work, and a good portion of the cargo has been secured in a sound condition. The vessel was badly broken forward, on stones, but is lying on a level keel. The upper deck is three feet under water, and there does not, at least, seem to be any chance of getting her off until her cargo has been discharged. The latest accounts state that there has been a heavy swell on the sea, and the waves roll over the vessel at high tide.

The British Vice-Consul at Mogador receives, he tells us, frequent inquiries from English traders desirous of setting up in Southern Morocco; but he is unable to give his correspondents much encouragement. One of the difficulties is the difficulty of obtaining house and store accommodation. In Mogador no European is supposed to be allowed—though in a few instances the rule has been evaded—to live in the largest quarter of the town, the Medeena, which is jealously reserved for the habitations of Mohammedans. In the Mellah, or original Jew's town, the drainage, accentuated by terrible overcrowding, is so bad that no European can be imagined to desire to live there. In the old Kasbah and the new, which form the quarter appointed for the residence of Moorish and foreign officials, principal merchants, and so forth, house and warehouse room is so scarce that Mr. Johnson is not aware of more than one commodious house having been vacant during the whole year, and for that a very high rent, judged by local standards, was paid Government, which, with a liberality for which they are seldom given credit, allow a tenant to sublet Government property at rates enormously in advance of the original rent. The original rent of a medium sized "Government" house, strongly built, and containing perhaps ten lofty and fairly spacious rooms, with stores on the ground floor, runs from 30*l.* to 50*l.* per annum. On the other hand, to live outside the town walls is unsafe and impracticable. But supposing the newly-arrived settler to have overcome the house difficulty, and not to be deterred by the laborious task of mastering sufficient Arabic and Shillah to treat direct with his Arab and Berber customers, he is met by an alarming confusion of weights, measures, and coinage.

In a letter to his mother, Marshal Bosquet says: "I write with a heavy heart about an infant that a soldier has brought me tied up in his pocket-handkerchief. It was a beauty. Poor little thing! You never saw such eyes. But it was a skeleton and literally too weak to cry. It had evidently been lost in a stampede. I at once set about looking among the female prisoners here for a nurse, and had the luck to find one. The poor infant will be saved from death by falling naked in my hands. I hate my profession. Its montony is horrible. We have to kill to-day, and will have to-morrow to attend to the wounded, and caress the children whom we have made orphans. This alternation goes on as regularly as the pendulum of my clock swings. I try to persuade myself that in devastating the people here I only do my duty. Pity me, dear mother, and wish me home again to help you with your window gardening. If you were younger and rich, I should bring back to you a lot of little Arabs whom we have made orphans. They would be a greater weight than I could bear on my conscience, were I not sure that when sent to Arab encapments they will be adopted by the whole tribe and treated tenderly."

Almost every recurring week (writes an Odessa Correspondent) brings its terrible addenda to the long record of pillage and murder committed by the apparently ubiquitous bandits infesting the Caucasus. There is no gainsaying the ugly fact that the continued impunity and temerity with which these numerously associated miscreants carry out their plundering raids and cruel massacres cast a reflection alike upon the civil and military authorities of the province. Some days ago the mail coach from Baku to Schuscha was attacked. The coach contained an orthodox priest, an Armenian merchant, and a boy, whilst on the box seat along with the driver rode a rural Tartar gendarme. The latter was instantly killed. The priest and the merchant, as well as the boy were not only robbed of their cash, but they were stripped entirely naked. One of his best horses was demanded of the postboy, whose hesitation in complying with the peremptory request cost him his life. At this juncture a couple of empty post waggons returning to Baku arrived on the scene, and from these six fine horses were taken by the robbers, who after shooting the resisting driver, leisurely made their escape.

The Jules Dupre Mounument was unveiled the other day at L'Isle Adam. It stands facing the street in which that great landscape painter lived for fifty years. A Paris Correspondent says:—The monument takes the form of a small semi-circle, in the centre of which is a small building, like the portico of a Greek house. A bust is placed on a pedestal between two Doric pillars. Above, between two curved palm branches, are the arms of L'Isle Adam. In front of the bust, and in the basement of the portico, water falls from a lion's mouth into a marble basin. M. Scellier, an architect at Givors, and son-in-law of Dupre, designed the monument. M. Roujon represented the Minister of Fine Arts. He and M. Francais, the eminent landscape painter, were the principal speakers.

An admirably illustrated work on "The British Fleet," in which the growth, achievements and duties of the Navy of the Empire are fully dealt with, will be published very shortly by Messrs. Bell and Sons, of London and New York, and dedicated by permission to the Duke of York. Its author is Commander C. N. Robinson, R.N., an acknowledged authority on naval matters, and assistant-editor of "The Army and Navy Gazette." Among the illustrations will be about one hundred and fifty reproductions of paintings, prints, and drawings, representing battles, ships, persons, costumes, and social life in the Navy, besides engravings from photographs of our latest types of battleships, cruisers, and torpedo-boats.

TREASURE TROVE IN BENGAL.

Cases of treasure trove are reported to have occurred last year in the districts of Birbhum, Jessore, Patna, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Malda, and Cuttack. In most of them the intrinsic value of the treasure found was small. Two cases occurred in Birbhum, in one of which treasure, consisting of Rs. 11 of British coinage of 1893 was found by a student of the Jubilee Pathsala at Bolepur hidden under ground. As no claimants appeared except the finder, he was declared entitled to the treasure, which was paid to him. In the second case, treasure amounting to 60 whole rupees, 16 half-rupees, and 43 quarter-rupees of old mintage struck in the name of Shah Alum and dated 19th *Juloos*, Murshidabad, was found in the village of Bhabanipur by some Bauris digging up a homestead. The two claimants who appeared have been referred to the Civil Court. At the instance of the Philological Secretary to the Asiatic Society, the small coins only were acquired and sent to him. In Jessore some coolies, while cutting away the plinth of an old house, came upon some old coins, which were sent to the Asiatic Society for examination, and were retained by Government as no one appeared to claim them. In another case in this district, a coolie, while digging up the plinth of an old house, found an earthen pot containing 119 whole rupees, which were also declared the property of Government. The one case in Patna, which was pending enquiry at the close of the previous year, has not yet been finally disposed of. The coins found were acquired on behalf of Government and forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Asiatic Society, Ram Protap Dubey, who claimed the treasure, was found by enquiry entitled to one-fourth of its value as owner of the field and three-fourths as the sole guardian of the finder who was a minor. The value of the property has been ascertained to be Rs. 31, but the payment has not yet been made. A fresh case of treasure trove, amounting to Rs. 500 in cash and five seers in gold found in Patna, was brought to light by means of an anonymous petition sent to the District Judge, who transferred it to the Collector. In Champaran 115 old coins were found and their acquisition was sanctioned by Government. In Muzaffarpur a boy found 22 old coins among some brick rubbish. Fourteen of these were recovered and sent to the Secretary, Asiatic Society, who declared them to be of the times of Sumadra Gupta and Chandra Gupta II, who reigned from about 380 to 415 A. D. in Patna. The value of the coins was estimated to be Rs. 280, and the whole of the treasure has been acquired on behalf of Government.

A person in a village in Monghyr found, buried in earth, within the compound of his homestead land, 35 *Laharia* coins, prevalent during the reign of Shah Alum, and seven sicca rupees. Twenty-five old coins which had been found in a pot by some coolies, while digging earth in the town of Bhagalpur, were sent to the Philological Department of the Asiatic Society, which decided that they were antique coins and should be acquired for Government. The case has been postponed for two months to enable the owner of the land, who claimed the treasure, to establish his claim in a Civil Court under section 8 of the Act. Towards the end of 1893 an assistant of the Government Archæological Department, who was deputed to make researches in this district, discovered an old Buddhistic statue near Colgong, which he removed to Calcutta, leaving the sum of Rs. 50 to be paid to the finder. There were two cases in Malda, in one of which Rs. 117 current coin of British mintage was found buried in a deserted homestead. The money was distributed among the finders and the owner of the land. In the second case four gold mohurs and a piece of broken gold ornament were found buried. The mohurs were acquired on behalf of Government and sent to the Asiatic Society. Of the two gold and 30 silver coins which were found in Cuttack and noticed in the previous report, all the gold and 18 silver coins were acquired by Government, and their value, amounting to Rs. 49, with the remaining coins, was distributed in equal portions among the finders.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain L. Forde, Royal Artillery, is transferred to the 10th Field Battery.

Captain J. A. Gibbon, Military Works Department, is posted to the Agra Division, on return from leave.

Major S. Grant, Military Works Department, is transferred from the Madras to the Rawalpindi Command.

Lieutenant S. M. Binney, Northumberland Fusiliers has been appointed to the 15th Madras Infantry on probation for the Staff Corps.

Surgeon-Lieutenant C. G. Robson-Scott is transferred from the 6th Bengal Infantry to the Officiating Medical charge of the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Surgeon-Capatin C. C. Reilly, Army Medical Staff, proceeds home during the present trooping season on completion of his tour of Indian service.

Captain F. R. Chapman, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, Superintendent, Army Schools, Bombay, has passed the Medical Board for leave to Europe. Major Kitchener, Garrison-Instructor is acting for him.

No. 14 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, under orders for Gibraltar, will be embarked complete with families, baggage, &c., on board the hired Transport "Britannia," from the Sassoon Dock, at 4-30 p.m., on Friday, sailing on the 8th November, 1894.

The undermentioned have leave of absence out of India:—Captain E.de S. Smart, 1-5th Gurkhas; Captain C. T. W. Church, Sussex Regiment, Lieutenant A. J. H. Keyes, Royal Artillery, for 12 months; Surgeon-Major J. G. S. Lewis, Medical Staff, and Lieutenant H. E. Molesworth, Royal Artillery, for 6 months.

A Camp of Instruction will be held in the Poona District extending from the 15th to 31st January, 1895, to close with two days Field Firing in the neighbourhood of Hinjowri. General idea is:—15th to 21st January, Field days under different Commanders; 22nd to 29th January, Manœuvres; 30th to 31st January, Field Firing.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that the 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, will now arrive at Bombay, in the hired transport Victoria, on the 30th January, 1895, instead of on the 27th February, as previously arranged. The battalion will therefore arrive at Umballa about the 7th February, 1895.

The undermentioned passed the Higher Standard in Persian on the 1st ultimo:—Captain T. K. E. Johnstone, Lieutenants Tancock, A. T. Anderson and V. de V. Hunt, Royal Artillery; Captain Salmon, King's Royal Rifles; Captain R. W. Falcon, 4th Sikhs; Lieutenant W. A. Fraser, 22nd Punjab Infantry; Surgeon-Captain R. C. Macwatt, Indian Medical Service.

THE WAZIRI DELIMITATION.

A telegram, dated Dera Ismail Khan, 27th October, says:—

The Afzhan Commissioner, Sherindil Khan, has again postponed the date of his joining the Delimitation Commission, this time till the 15th November. General Turner and the Commissioner, with all the troops, except the 20th Punjab Infantry, arrived in Wano on the 25th instant. There was no opposition at Spin, but every night after that shots were fired from long range into the camp, the only casualty being on the night of the 24th-25th, when a lance-naik of the 1st Gurkhas was severely but not dangerously wounded. A horse belonging to Major Wahab, R. E., and some other property, have been stolen from the Helio Station at Spin. Information has been received that two bands of Mahsud Waziri *budmashes* are on the lookout to raid small parties, and all such have been warned to be on the alert. The Powindahs are not coming in as large numbers as are due. This may show that their little proposed affair with the Mahsud Waziris has not altogether been abandoned.

Readers who incline to believe in "Chiromancy," or the art of divination by examination of the hands, will regret to learn that its most eminent professors confess that uncertainty is apt to be introduced into their conclusions owing to what is known among them as "reflected action." This, according to the official organ of the Palmists' Society, refers to the effect of other people's doings on the mind of the subject, and its consequent marking on the lines of the hands. A notable example was that of a sister of one of the Anglican convents, in whose hands were found "most decided marks of both alcohol and drugs." The former line, that of Life to Luna—we do not pretend to understand these learned terms, but give them as we find them—was rather faint in the right hand only, the mark of drugs, chained like diamonds, strongly in both. "We told her at once (continues the report) that she had the management or care of some one addicted to drink, which she said was true; and then we asked the explanation of the other, telling her of the mark of drugs, and showing her the lines. She then told us she had been made dispenser to the Convent Hospital, and was also training others to the work." How well calculated this disturbing influence must be to upset the palmist's readings of Character and Destiny need hardly be pointed out.

AN AUSTRALIAN TRAGEDY.

TRIAL OF MRS. NEEDLE.

The trial of Mrs. Martha Needle, at the Melbourne Criminal Court, early in October, proved a remarkable revelation of crime. The prisoner, who was found guilty of having poisoned Louis Juncken, at Richmond, and sentenced to death, is believed to have poisoned one after the other, and within a comparatively short space of time, her husband and three children, and attempted to poison at least one other person, Herman Juncken, the brother of Louis.

The history of the case was presented to the jury by the Crown prosecutor, Mr. Finlayson. Prisoner, he said, was the widow of a carpenter, Henry Needle, who came to Victoria from South Australia in 1885. Their marriage had taken place in 1883, when Needle was 23 and the prisoner was 17 years of age. After living in lodgings in Melbourne for some time with their two children, Elsie and May, they eventually had a house of their own in Cubitt-street, Richmond, where they remained until Needle died in 1889. At the time of his death Needle was a strong, active man of 30 years of age. He had been predeceased by the eldest of his two children, Elsie, an apparently strong, healthy girl, who died in 1885. At Cubitt-street another girl, called May, was born. In 1890 the second child—also a strong and handsome child—died, and in 1891 the third child died. Prisoner, who was then living in Cubitt-street, was thus left a widow and childless. Previous to the death of her husband, prisoner had made the acquaintance of the deceased, Louis Juncken, and his brothers, who belonged to a South Australian family residing at Lyndoch, near Adelaide. In the Juncken family were 10 children, seven of them strong, active, working men, and three girls, all of whom were now alive with the exception of Louis, whose death was the subject of the present trial. The eldest of the family, Herman, came to Victora in 1885, about the same time as the Needles, and he was followed by two brothers, Otto and Louis, in 1886; and it was shortly after their arrival that they became acquainted with the Needle family. Down to the time of Needle's death in 1889, there did not appear to have been any great friendship between the Needles and the Junckens, but after that event they became more intimate, and down to the time of the death of the last child, Otto was found doing what he could for Mrs. Needle in a friendly sort of way. After the death of the youngest child in August, 1891, Otto and Louis became still more friendly with the prisoner. At that time the Junckens were living in Bridge-road, Richmond, the elder brother, Louis, there carrying on the business of a saddler in premises the front portion of which was used as a shop, and the back portion as a dwelling-house. A housekeeper they had left them, and, at the suggestion of the brothers, Mrs. Needle came to keep house for them in January, 1892. Mrs. Needle was not in good health, and complained constantly of the loss she had suffered by the death of her children. She, however, carried on the housekeeping business to the perfect satisfaction of all. On Good Friday, April 15, Otto and Louis went on an excursion to Healesville. Up to that time there had been no word of love-making in the house, the relations between prisoner and the other inmates being simply those of landlady and boarders. When the brothers returned on the following day they found that Mrs. Needle was ill in bed, and that there was a letter addressed to Otto. In the letter the prisoner thanked Otto and his brother for all their kindness, and said she had known nothing but trouble all her life. She said it was sweet to know that "dear Otto" had been her friend, and hoped he would forgive her, but she was tired of a life of suffering, and was "going away." If her dead body was found, she would like to be buried by her children, and she subscribed herself "Your unhappy friend, Martha Needle." If that letter was intended as a spur to what she considered Otto's lagging affections it had the desired effect. On receiving the letter Otto searched the house, and found a box of "Rough on Rats," which was simply coloured arsenic, and he spoke to prisoner, and destroyed the box on her promising that she would not attempt suicide. Two days afterwards Otto, who was 29 years of age, became engaged to marry the prisoner. He had consulted his brother Louis, who was 30 years of age, and the latter approved of the engagement; and Otto and prisoner went out together to balls, dances, and so on, as an engaged couple. The marriage was delayed on account of prisoner's continued ill-health. At the end of the year Mrs. Needle went on a visit to Adelaide; on her return Louis's feelings underwent a change, for he refused to consent to the marriage on the ground that prisoner was a person who exhibited fearful out-bursts of temper. At the same time, in May, 1893, Otto wrote to his mother, whose advice, and also that of his elder brothers, he took in all he did. He informed his mother of his engagement to Mrs. Needle, and received a reply that Mrs. Juncken highly disapproved of his marriage to a person who was in bad health. On this being made known to prisoner she went into one of her very bad outbursts of temper, and wrote a letter to Mrs. Juncken in such strong terms that Otto entreated her not to send it. In spite of Otto's entreaties, Mrs. Needle sent the letter. Mrs. Juncken did not reply to that letter, but she wrote to Otto, saying that she now disapproved of the marriage, not only on the score of prisoner's ill-health, but also on account of the temper she had exhibited. Louis approved of the action of his mother, and it was on August 18, while this domestic turmoil was still going on, that Louis became ill, being suddenly seized with fits of vomiting, which continued for 10 or 12 days. He was attended by Dr. M'Coll, and recovered. During his illness he was attended by Mrs. Needle, who, by her kindness and attention, so completely overcame his objections to her, that he consented to the marriage. From Louis's recovery in August, 1893, down to April, 1894, things went on very well in the house. Otto and prisoner had now been engaged for two years. On Wednesday, the 24th April, 1894, Louis was again attacked by a sudden and inexplicable fit of vomiting, and was so ill that he had to take to his bed. On the 25th he visited Dr. M'Coll, and was treated by him, but got worse. On

room. He said to her, "I don't know how it is, but you appear to treat me as if I were an enemy of yours." She replied, "I don't think so." Herman went on to point out to her that now Louis was dead she would have to leave the house in order to prevent people talking about impropriety. On the following morning, after Otto had gone out, Herman remained, and had breakfast prepared by the prisoner. Immediately after breakfast, which consisted of two fried eggs, a little bread and butter, and a cup of tea, Herman fell sick. She advised him to lie down, and gave him a little brandy, and he was again sick. Herman went away to the house of a friend named Smith, a short distance away, and while there he became so sick that he had to be sent to bed and have a doctor sent for. Dr. W. R. Boyd came, and, finding a strong, healthy man with tonic, perceived 14 war-vessels of the enemy and 6 torpedo boats moored in the harbour at Takushan (off the mouth of the Yalu River). The Chinese vessels at once moved out in battle formation, and when at a distance of 4,000 metres from our ships, opened fire. We, on our side, fearing that we could not make good practice at such a distance, moved up to a distance of 3,000 metres (3,281 yards), and then opened fire. Our ships preserved their line of battle, but the enemy after a time broke his formation. The Lai-yuen was the first to sink. She went down stern foremost, and her bows rising, she stood for a moment half out of the water. The Chih-yuen and the Chao-yung went down next in that order. Numbers of the crew clung to the rigging and cried for help. It was a pitiful sight. As our vessels used shot only, and did not employ torpedoes, it was remarkable that we sunk the Lai-yuen with her double bottom. It was one of the most successful things since Nelson's time. The inferior speed of the Hiyei Kan was a great drawback. Moreover, being the last ship in the line, she received the brunt of the enemy's shells, and finally caught fire, and had to fall out of the formation. The Saikyo Maru had her steering gear shot away, and being obliged to leave the line, had to push her away between the powerful Ting-yuen and Chen-yuen. Her distance from the ironclads at the time of passing did not exceed 70 or 80 metres, but apparently the Chinese vessels thought that her intention was to ram them as they sheered off to avoid her, and thus made a road for her escape. At the same time they discharged two fish-torpedoes at her, but her distance was then too great for the successful use of torpedoes, and the projectiles passing beneath her, she escaped uninjured. The Hiyei Kan, which had been obliged to leave the line of battle, proceeded to the place from which we had sailed, and having transferred her dead and wounded to a transport, procured a surgeon, then extinguished the fire on board, and returned to the scene of the battle at full speed, but was two late to take any further port in it, to the infinite regret of all on board. The Matsushima Kan, being the flag-ship, was in the van of the fight, and consequently most exposed to the enemy's fire. Having suffered some injury, she had to leave the line of battle. Accordingly, the Commander-in-chief, Admiral Ito, and his staff changed to the Hashidate Kan which thence forth became the flag-ship. The Chinese vessels, being now in full retreat, our squadron pursued, keeping on a parallel line. We were obliged to put some distance between them owing to their being provided with torpedo-boats, and the night being very dark. Thus we lost sight of them, and at dawn, having reached Miao Island, we made various efforts to discover their whereabouts, but were not successful. Returning to the scene of the preceding day's fight, we found the Yang-wei ashore and deserted by her crew. We therefore destroyed her with a fish-torpedo. The Chinese ships Ting-yuen, King-yuen, and Ping-yuen, caught fire, and great confusion was observed on board. None of them succeeded in extinguishing the fire while she remained in the line of battle. We think that an American man-of-war was a witness of the battle."

REVIEW.

HOWARD'S ART OF RECKONING.—Although philosophers tell us that there is no royal road to learning, Mr. Frusher Howard promises anyone who devotes attention for a short time to his system of reckoning that the drudgery of calculation will be transformed into a pleasing pastime. Even that numerous class of persons in whose head the mathematical bump is small, and who find it difficult, if not impossible, to mentally grasp and retain complex numbers will become "quick at figures," by adopting Mr. Howard's system. We are assured that the system is so simple that children readily learn it, and quickly become sufficiently expert in its use to answer fifty arithmetical puzzles in less time than they answered one before. Mr. Howard, who has explained his system on hundreds of platforms in various parts of the world, is now in Bombay on his way home from Australia, and is ready to impart a knowledge of calculation and to sell his book—neatly printed by Messrs. Cassell and Company—to all who care to avail themselves of the opportunity. Rules are given for adapting the calculations to every kind of business, and the author has paid special attention to the perfecting of an instantaneous method of reducing the fractions of British money and Imperial weights and measures to their equivalent decimals. The system, as explained to us by the author, seems a remarkably easy and reliable one, and is perhaps only open to one objection—that it shows all too quickly what residents in India are losing by exchange when making remittances home. Wherever he has been, Mr. Howard has met with great success, and the number of books he has sold is within measurable distance of half a million. Although the "canny Scott" is slow to be moved to admiration of new theories, the volume has nowhere been so warmly praised as in the "Land o' Cakes." Indeed one Scottish journalist describes Mr. Howard as delivering the art of computation from the power of tardiness in the same way as Sir Isaac Pitman has delivered the art of writing. Those who regard such laudation as overdone cannot do better than procure the book, or interview Mr. Howard, with a view to judging the matter for themselves.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

OWING to the death of his maternal grandmother his Highness the Maharaja Madhao Rao Scindhia of Gwalior, who arrived here on Thursday last, left last night, at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock, by a special train from the Bori Bunder station for his territories, in company with his mother, the Maharanee-Regent; his wife, the Maharanee, Colonel Robertson, the Resident of Gwalior, Mrs. Robertson, Surgeon-Major Croft, the Medical Officer, Bapoo Sahib Jadow Rao, the grand maternal father of the Maharaja, and the President of the Council of Regency, and attended by about one hundred followers. Although the departure was private, a number of gentlemen, including Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees, were present at the station to see his Highness off. About 9 o'clock the Maharaja, in company with his grandmaternal father drove to the station, followed by the Maharanees. Their Highnesses the Maharanees being purda ladies were conveyed to the train in a palanquin. The Maharaja and Colonel Robertson were then decorated by several gentlemen with garlands and presented with bouquets. Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Dubash, the Parsee florist, presented his Highness with a very beautiful bouquet, which that gentleman had specially prepared with his usual good taste. Amongst those present at the station were: Messrs. Oomer Jamal, Shivji Nathoo, Balla Saheb Khadker, N. M. Lokhande, Sirdar Mir Abdul Alli Akbar Alli, Messrs. Chuttarsing Thakersing of Ajmere, Ragoonath Rao Babaji Malap, Balkrishna Mahadeo Jadow, Vishram Luximon Koregaonker, Balkrishna Bhaskerji Pitale, Bhaskerji Balkrishna Pitale, Dorabji Hormusji Bhimerdivala, Pherozshaw Dossabhoy Bhimerdivala, Jamsetji Dhunjeebhoy Patel, Hormusji Ardeshir Dubash, and others. The Maharaja in company with Colonel Robertson walked on the platform, conversing with some of the gentlemen present and receiving floral presents from them, until the time of starting the special, when his Highness entered the train, which then steamed away.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

A TELEGRAM, dated Dera Ismail Khan, 27th October, says:—The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Colonel Hamilton, Military Secretary, Captains Agnew and Stuart, A.'s-D.-C., arrived at Dera Ismail Khan at 9-30 a.m. on the 26th instant. On the following morning His Excellency inspected the Reserve Brigade under Brigadier-General Symons, consisting of two squadrons of the 1st Punjab Cavalry under Colonel Cunningham, the Border Regiment under Colonel Brind, the 4th Punjab Infantry under Major Radford, 38th Dogras under Major Vivian and No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery under Captain Birch, and the depot of the 3rd Sikhs under Lieutenant Davies. His Excellency afterwards inspected the hospitals and lines, and leaves for Dera Ghazi Khan on Sunday night next.

The Commander-in-Chief also attended a successful gymkhana in the afternoon, and subsequently was present at an entertainment given by the officers composing the garrison mess in combination with those of the Border Regiment.

CURRENCY MATTERS.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The special excitement of to-day (October 27) is the news in private telegrams from home announcing an immediate Chinese loan of 10 million taels equal to about a million and a half sterling. There have since the declaration of war been rumorous of intended borrowings, but this is the first intimation of a definite operation by the Chinese Government. It is thought that this is the first issue, and that the total sum to be eventually borrowed will be considerably heavier; war is an expensive luxury and a million and a half will not go far. With the splendid financial credit that China has in the borrowing markets of the world it is expected that this and subsequent loans will go well. A demand for silver for the Far East is apparently the first result; the London quotation, which has been quietly hardening, is now 29 3-8*d.* an ounce against 28 7-8*d.* at the close of last week, and Reuter advises £140,000 of the metal as having been shipped for Hongkong by yesterday's steamer from London. The effect of the news on the Calcutta market has been to stiffen exchange, and the banks opened this morning with some buoyancy, wire being available at 1s. 1 3/8*d.* from the outset. With rupee paper in London also higher, £57-1-3, there has been more inclination to buy here and three and halves are 103-3, a rise of three annas since last evening. It seems almost a pity the Bombay market is closed to-day, it being a bank holiday there on account of the Dewali, or there may have been more elasticity shown both in exchange and paper.

Some misapprehension appears to exist here regarding the new British dollar. The immediate reason for the measure is the scarcity of coin in the Far East as explained in this column last week, the supply of Mexican and Japanese has distinctly fallen off of late and a serious inconvenience to trade has thereby arisen. In the opinion of those on the spot the only real remedy for such a state of things is a scheme such as has now been sanctioned. There was no special desire to displace the Mexican dollar, but it is thought by those best able to judge that in course of time the foreign money will be ousted and the British dollar established as the recognised coin. Care has been taken that in weight and fineness the new coin be identical with the Jap, while in its relation to the Mexican, the well known Gresham law, if it comes into play at all, can only lead to the Mexican being preferred for the melting pot and export purposes, seeing that the latter professes when new to be of 417½ grains as against 416, the weight of the British. The fact of the cost of minting in Mexico being higher than one per cent. which will be the charge at the Bombay mint, it can by no process of reasoning enhance the intrinsic value of the Mexican. Should the Colonial Government forcibly change the monetary medium by paying away only British dollars in the Straits, the operation of receiving in lieu Mexican coin will, when such Mexican dollars are new, be attended most likely by profit to the Government, instead of by loss, as maintained by a writer in a local paper. Previous efforts to oust the Mexican and substitute dollars of other nationalities have failed for the simple reason that those making the attempt tried to ignore the Gresham law, in offering people a coin *inter alia* of superior weight. At the present moment the French have a dollar of their own in Tonquin that is said to have been a success. The Colonial Government are also found fault with for not having embraced the opportunity to substitute a rupee currency in place of a dollar; this is a very big order, for there are reasons apparently almost insurmountable against any such attempt being attended with success, but these would be too lengthy to enter into at present. Suffice to say that previous attempts to popularise the rupee have signally failed in the Far East, and whereas a few years ago the Indian coin had a certain forced local equivalent in the bazaars in Singapore and Penang, it has now gone completely out of circulation. The point to be made specially clear for the information of those here who argue against the new measure and who even go the absurd length of saying it is a retrograde step, is that the banks of issue and others principally interested in the matter, simply desire an auxiliary source of supply in regard to the coined money they require to handle. At present both Japanese and Mexican coin is in famine supply, and no better measure could be devised than that which has been hit upon. There is plenty of room in the Straits, China, Japan, Sumatra, Java, and all over the Far East for dollars of British, American, or Japanese manufacture, and there is no desire to the oust either the one or the other of the older makes. What the aspirations of the Colonial Government may be is another matter, but commercial men interested have but the one object in view, and that is a plentiful supply of coin irrespective to some extent of who the makers are.

THE SITUATION OF THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

THE *Indian Textile Journal*, writing on the above subject, says:—The year that begins with the present number of the *Indian Textile Journal* is full of promise for the cotton industry and for all local industries in India. Millowners have had experiances connected with their chief markets which filled them with the keenest alarm, and the taste of bad times has had a wholesome effect in the stimulus it has caused in the direction of reforms; many of them most urgently needed. The exposures which resulted from enquiries into the system of management common to many mills has roused the shareholders from their apathy, and the system of commission on the gross weight of outturn is doomed to disappear. The custom of leaving the whole control of a joint-stock mill in the hands of a man without any technical knowledge of spinning, weaving or dyeing, and who in addition, has private commercial interests that may often be antagonistic to those of the mill and the shareholders, has received careful consideration, and the result has been an agitation for a change in the laws affecting the responsibilities of mill agents, which, it is to be hoped, will add much to the security of the investing public. Cases have occured where new engines and boilers have been ordered and erected in a mill that had ample power for all its needs according to the statement of the manager. This may be taken as an example of the absence of systematic control which should have required such a clear statement of the capacity of the old engine and the requirements of the mill as should have set every doubt at rest concerning the proposed outlay. The loss by friction alone in a well-fitted mill has been estimated as high as 67 per cent., leaving only 33 per cent. of the engine power for the purposes of manufacture. What it may be in a badly managed mill, with shafting out of line, irregular floors, and neglected machines, have never been accurately determined, but it could easily result in overloading an engine that would otherwise be quite equal to its task. The fuel question is also being overhauled, and among the various coals that may now be bought in Bombay an attempt is being made to find out the best. The attempt, it must be confessed, is, as a rule, utterly unsystematic, and very often depends on the report of a stoker. Calorific analysis is simply jargon to the mill agents in general, although the same men, if buying cotton, will show themselves thoroughly up to their work. Let us suppose that one coal at Rs. 20 per ton produces 13,000 units of heat per pound, and another sample of a different coal produced 9,000 units of heat, and cost Rs. 15 per ton, we can arrive very simply at their respective values by the following process:—

13,000 units ÷20 rupees = 650 units per rupee.
9,000 „ ÷15 „ = 600 „ „

These figures, although fictitious, give a true idea of the relative value of the heat obtained for the money; the Rs. 20 coal gives 8 1/3 per cent. more heat at the price than the others. If this result is not borne out at the boiler, either the furnace or the draught must be altered until the economy is realised. The analysis must be made *here*, and not at the colliery.

As cotton manufacture has been taken up by *merchants* in India, very little scientific interest could be expected from them regarding the processes of manufacture. Money could be made without it. Now that money is not so easily made as before, improvements are adopted that were previously ignored, and whereas it was at first thought best to put the smallest amount of work into the greatest quantity of raw staples producing the coarsest and cheapest yarns, it is now found profitable to put more labour upon the work and to improve the quality. The result is to be seen in finer yarns, in the processes of finishing that are being adopted by the most enterprising companies, and in the great extension of the weaving industry both in Bombay and in the interior.

Ventilation has of late assumed a new meaning since it has been found to increase the production of the machines. Millowners are only beginning to find out that the Indian climate is the worst in the world for the purposes of the manufacture of cotton, and that setting aside the difference between the mill-hands of England and this country, there is a large loss of production due to the fact that the atmospheric conditions in India are totally different from those of the place where the textile machines were designed and made. It is only possible to get full production with what might be called the Lancashire atmosphere. Lancashire hands alone could not turn out their accustomed work in an Indian mill with the ordinary conditions of ventilation. This reform will not stop at spinning and weaving, but will certainly extend to pressing and ginning. Ginning is a rough process, in which the fibre as need of its greatest strength, which can only be realised with at least 8 per cent. of moisture; but the process is generally applied to cotton in the utmost state of desiccation. This state in the press-house renders the cotton so springy that greatly increased pressure has to be applied to bale it, resulting often in accidents to the press. This difficulty would be entirely avoided in a proper atmosphere. Humidifiers, as they are called, are now making steady progress among Indian mills, and in time the governor of the atmosphere will be recognised to be quite as important as the governor of the engine. Last, but by no means least, to be noted, is the prime of an ample cotton crop, upon which the manufacturer may exercise all his recently acquired experiences, with the assurance that there is much more to be learnt and to be earned in the business than he could have imagined twelve months ago.

LORD WENLOCK ON SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

AT Vizagapatam, on Saturday, Lord Wenlock opened the Women and Childrens's Hospital, the gift of Raja Gajaputi Rao to the local board. The Raja in his address dwelt at length on the great benefits conferred by the Countess of Dufferin on the women of this country. Lord Wenlock hoped similar institutions would be established even in small villages at no distant day if nobles like the Raja helped the movement. At night the Raja gave a State dinner to his Excellency, who left this place for Madras on Monday night by steamer.

His Excellency, Lord Wenlock, distributed the prizes to the Hindu College on Friday evening and received an address from the students. In the course of his speech the Governor delivered himself of the following observations on the simultaneous examination question:—"Before concluding, I should like to take the opportunity of alluding to a particular subject which has been occupying public attention, not only here but generally throughout India, and that is the question of the views taken by the Madras Government on simultaneous examinations. As you are well aware, this question was decided by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in a manner which was not in accordance with the views put forward by this Government. When I proceeded on tour through the Northern Circars I found several instances in which in various addresses were included congratulations to me, as the representative of the Madras Government, on the views we took in regard to that particular question, and I thought it better to ask those who brought this matter forward in their various addresses not to make any reference to the subject, as it would place me in an extremely difficult position. This matter, having been decided by the Secretary of State, it appeared to me if I were to go about the country and receive addresses congratulating me on taking a view which is antagonistic to that taken by the Secretary of State, I should lay myself open to a charge of joining in a vote of censure upon the Secretary of State. I think it is obvious that such a course would be extremely unbecoming on my part. I therefore thought it best that in the various places I went to, this matter should pass *sub silentio*; but before I concluded my tour I thought it my duty to explain the reasons which actuated me to take the course which I thought right to take as regards simultaneous examinations. I think it is right I should say a few words more. You are aware that the Secretary of State has decided, after full consideration, that the particular method of recruitment for the Indian Civil Service is not one which commends itself to him. I have gone very carefully over all the evidence laid before the Secretary of State upon which he formed his conclusions, and I am bound to say that, looking at it from his point of view, I cannot well see how he could have come to any other conclusion. The Secretary of State had to decide this as an Imperial point of policy, and I do not think it necessarily follows that if we in Madras, judging from our own knowledge of the conditions and standard of education of the people, thought that such a system as that put forward and known as the simultaneous examination system might be safely adopted in this Presidency, that that view must be taken to apply to the whole of India. I would even go further on this point, and ask those who are pressing forward this question seriously to consider whether any advantage would be gained by urging it forward. Still more, I would ask them to consider the fact that not only the Secretary of State and the Government of India and the Members of the Council of the Secretary of State, but the united Cabinet of the Liberal Government have unanimously, and without a dissentient voice, come to the conclusion that this is a system which could not properly be adopted in this country at the present time. I would ask them to study carefully the composition of that Cabinet, and ask themselves whether in their opinion those men are likely to disregard the interests of the people of this country. It appears to me that this question has been thoroughly threshed out. Everything in its favour has been stated at great length, the subject has been carefully considered, and there is nothing that can be urged in its favour that has not been brought forward, and when in view of all that, we find a unanimous Cabinet of a Liberal Government considering that this manner of recruitment is one which cannot commend itself to them, I ask those who wish to press this forward whether any good can come by doing so. In my humble opinion the best course to adopt is to watch the development of affairs now, and see and mark carefully the action of those native members of the Civil Service who are now gradually being pushed up in larger numbers to assume the grave responsibilities in both the Revenue and the Judicial line, and particularly to watch carefully and see if in course of time their action in those responsible posts is such as to warrant in your belief an extension of the employment of natives of this country in the Civil Service. The point I particularly wish to urge is that those gentlemen should have their career carefully watched, as I said, and the course of events carefully noted. It is quite possible, I believe, and I sincerely hope and trust, that those native members of the Civil Service will be found thoroughly capable and efficient for carrying out the work which will be entrusted to them. It will then be a question for serious consideration whether their numbers can be increased, and if so in what manner their recruitment for the service may be extended. To myself it appears that the attitude taken up by the Secretary of State and his advisers on this matter is that if they find it successful they will most likely increase the numbers by following the same system of recruitment which they have adopted now; but, on the contrary, if it is found this system has not been productive of good results, I think we may be sure of this: if men who have been put forward and promoted on grounds of special merit and ability after being carefully tried in subordinate posts are found to fail, I am perfectly certain that the method of recruitment for natives of this country will certainly not be by means of what is known as the 'simultaneous examinations' project. I thought it right to allude to this matter at the conclusion of my tour, because I thought it possible that the manner in which I have passed this question *sub silentio* up till now might be misconstrued; but I have stated my views, which I have carefully considered, and I fully believe that the course which I think should be followed now is one which might safely and prudently be taken up by those who still consider strongly that the Secretary of State might have taken another view."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar—Mombassa, interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st October, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	30	7	20 p.m.	12	7
Teheran	31	2	49 p.m.	...	15
Suez	31	2	55 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 31st October, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	...	1
„ Karachi	..	24	..	2
„ Madras	...	32	..	1

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

NOTES ON INDIAN IMPORTS.

OUR chief imports, says "The Indian Textile Journal," at the present time in connection with cotton manufacturing and engineering, include cotton machinery (comprising ginning machines, presses, spinning, and weaving machinery), dyed and fine yarns, piece-goods, engines and boilers, shafting and gearing, coals, belting, oils, bobbins, ropes and bandings, and a few other less important sundries, which it is unnecessary to specify in detail. It may be of interest, therefore, to take these items one by one, and glance at the future possibilities of increase or decrease in our demand for them from other countries than our own.

GINNING MACHINES.

Ginning machines are obtainable from England and America—the roller gin from the former, and the saw gin from the latter; but as the roller gin is in general use, there will be no necessity to consider the saw gin. Up till a few years ago, the roller gin was exported to this country in a complete condition, ready for working, but it occurred to some one that the expensive leather-covered roller could be replaced by a cheaper one produced in this country. Experiments prove this to be the case, and the result is that nearly all the ginning machines sent here are sent with bare shafts, which are then covered with Broach leather. To cheapen the price of this machine, a later practice has been resorted to, with more or less success—the framing of the machines has been ordered out from Home with a well-known maker's name cast upon it, and the other parts, with the exception of the steel knives, have been made here and fitted to it. This, of course, has been done with the intention of selling the machine as an imported one at a somewhat lower price, but this ingenious idea has been defeated by the makers in question becoming advised of the matter, and refusing to supply framing only. That there will be a gradually increasing demand for ginning machinery goes without saying, and from the signs of the times we are led to believe that in the near future the manufacture of this machine will gradually fall off in England and rise in India. Cotton Presses will continue to be imported from England for years to come.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.

The spinning and weaving machinery used in Indian mills is altogether of English manufacture, and is likely to continue so for many years; this, however, does not mean that India is not securing part of the trade which formerly went to England. At the present time many of the parts of mill machinery, wheels, etc., which were formerly ordered out from England when renewals took place and breakdowns occurred, are now made and supplied by Bombay firms. A good business is done in this connection, and it is also gradually and steadily increasing to the benefit of the Indian people, whatever may be its effect upon Home industries.

COUNTS OF YARN.

In the spinning of yarns we are gradually increasing our limit of counts. At first we could hardly compete with the English manufacturer in coarse counts, but gradually the limit rose, until at the present time little or no English yarn under 30's is imported; and a few years more will bring about the doom of the English trade with India for all counts under 40's or 50's.

DYED YARNS.

In dyed yarns the trade with England and Scotland is rapidly falling off. Not many years ago all our coloured threads were imported from Europe, but at the present time we can succeed in underselling Home merchants in cheap alizarine dyeing, and also for fast Turkey-red. The importation of dyes from the Continent has increased, but the importation of dyed goods from England has fallen off. In this the Indian trade and Continental trades have both benefitted, while, to a certain extent, the English trade has suffered therefrom.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Engines and boilers are mostly received from England, but the smaller kinds of engines can now be made in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and other places. It must, therefore, only be a matter of time until engines of 100 to 200 horse-power are turned out in this country; and when this limit is reached there is little to prevent it being extended. In Bombay, large 35 ft. by 8 ft. steel Lancashire mill boilers have been turned out, and have given much satisfaction in working. They have been bought at from 20 to 25 per cent. less than imported boilers, tested to a pressure of about 200lbs. per square inch, and adapted to a working steam pressure of 100 to 125 lbs. per square inch. This fact may surprise many of our English readers, but if they refer to past files of this Journal, they will find a full description of the manufacture of large Lancashire mill boilers in this city.

SHAFTING AND GEARING.

As regards shafting and gearing, the former is still almost altogether imported from Home—except short lengths, which are now produced in Bombay, and the other big towns of India. In the matter of gearing, however, Indian iron works are quite able to turn out all the small wrought and cast-iron wheels that are required, and also all large cast-iron wheels up to three and four feet in diameter. Machine casting is in use at several concerns, and in practice it is found that Indian-made wheels up to the diameter already stated are almost equal to imported ones, and are also much cheaper.

COAL.

Coals are still chiefly imported from England, but there is only one reason for this, viz., that a sufficient supply cannot be obtained from Indian and Japanese mines. English coal, it will be seen, is much superior in steaming quality, but the lesser cost of the Indian supplies is more than sufficient to compensate for its inferiority.

OILS.

Oils, with the exception of castor, cocoanut, and other plain oils, are wholly imported from abroad—the lubricating oils chiefly from America through England, and the illuminating oils from America and Russia. Petroleum in small quantities has been found in different parts of India, but it is not likely that the supply will ever reach to a profitable stage.

BOBBINS.

Bobbins for cotton and woollen mills are supplied by English firms, but within the past year the energy and enterprise of the Japaneses have induced them to enter into competition. The result has been the manufacture of bobbins of very good quality which have given satisfaction in working. The timber used, however, has not been sufficiently seasoned to prevent it warping, but this is a difficulty easily overcome. Many who know the Japanese workman confidently state that it is only a matter of a few years before Japan is capable of supplying her own and Eastern mills with bobbins, skewers, etc., of such a quality and at such a price that English manufacturers will be completely ousted from competition.

ROPE AND BANDING.

In the manufacture of rope and banding, many Indian mills have long been, to a great extent, supplying their own requirements. A large number of small twisting and baiting plants are at work in connection with spinning mills, and these are slowly but surely increasing. A scheme has also just been mooted to put down machinery for the manufacture of not only spindle and other small bandings, but also of mule bandings, and main driving ropes. The latter it was proposed to make both from Indian and Egyptian cottons, but in the present depressed condition of trade, and the low value of the rupee, it is doubtful whether the scheme will be carried to a pratical issue for the present.

BELTING.

Inferior kind of belting is pretty largely manufactured in the country, through a very large quantity of superior quality is imported.

TIN AND SHEET METAL WORK.

Tin and sheet metal work for mills is now being largely carried out by a number of artisans with small workshops, and at prices with which English manufacturers can never hope to compete.

These and other similar small trades are gradually but surely growing, and to Europeans in India it is obvious that the manufacture of many articles which are now obtained from England will in the near future be confined to Indian workshops.

A COLLECTIVE petition from the Gubernatorial authorities in all the chief grain-producing provinces of Russia is about to be presented to the Ministry of Finance, paying that the Government should intervene in the interest of the producers by putting a limit to the unprecedented and ruinously low prices paid by foreign buyers and exporters. In many governments barley is now sold on the spot at 3½*d.* per pood of 36 English pounds, rye at 5*d.*, and good wheat at 6*d.* It is difficult to see, however, what material benefit will accrue to the producer from a governmental regulation of prices, in face of the extraordinary low rates now obtaining on the foreign consumption markets.

A VIENNA correspondent sends some curious gossip current in that capital relative to the war in the East. It is stated there that the Japanese army, which is marching to Mukden and Pekin is accompanied by a Corean corps. The Japanese wish to show by this move that Corea is an independent State. Marshal Yamagata told some diplomatists in Seoul that his soldiers will behave well in Pekin, that there will be no pillaging even if the diplomatic corps left Pekin at the same time as the Emperor Kuangsu. The Ministers of England, Russia, and of the United States would remain at Pekin to assist in the peace negotiations, and to prevent the Japanese from being exacting. Should disturbances arise, these Ministers would go to Tientsin and enter Pekin with the Japanese. The Imperial Palace in Pekin is no longer guarded by Chinese troops, who cannot be trusted, but by Mongolian troops. Not a day passes but there is some fighting between Chinese and Mongolians, the latter being hated excessively just now.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

JAPANESE NEWS.

A TELEGRAM received in Tokyo, on Saturday, says the *Japan Mail* of September 29, confirms the news of Major von Hanneken's death in the naval engagement, on the 17th instant, but says that Admiral Ting was not killed, only severely wounded. Mr. von Hanneken's fate will be mourned by many friends in China. He was a man of high military capacity and splendid physique, in the prime of life, with every prospect of many years of active usefulness before him. The fact that, despite his country's proclamation of neutrality, he consented to play an active part in China's belligerent operations against Japan, has been strongly animadverted on in some quarters, and referred to as impairing his claim to respect during life or sympathy at the end. Such a verdict seems harsh. Mr. von Hanneken had served the Chinese for many years in times of peace; had planned their forts; superintended their military works and assisted in the organization of the Viceroy Li's famous army. All his military interest must have been enlisted on the Chinese side, and he doubtless possessed many personal friends among the Chinese. There are not a few men who think that to the country of their adoption in time of peace they owe their devotion in time of war, provided that the dictates of patriotism be not violated. Major von Hanneken may have been such an one.

A Chinese officer who escaped from A-San at the time of its capture by the Japanese, has been taken prisoner at Kokusan in Korea. Being wounded in the foot, he was unable to continue his flight northward. This intelligence is telegraphed by Surgeon-Major Ishiguro from Hiroshima. The capture took place on the 6th instant. In consequence of the officer's name being telegraphed phonetically as Fu Ta-shaw, it is impossible to decipher his Chinese name, but the Japanese newspapers conjecture that, since he is evidently an officer of high rank, he may be the Second-in-Command at A-San, General Seh.

Premising that they discuss the subject purely for the sake of its abstract interest, and not at all because of its mercenary aspect, Japanese journals estimate the value of the ingots and coins captured at Pyongyang. On the supposition that there is gold among the treasure, its total value is about 230,000 yen. Assuming that there is 10 per cent. of gold, the aggregate value becomes 700,000 yen. In either case the capture will be a welcome booty to the troops.

The despatch of troops by China over-sea to the Yalu River for employment in the defence of Pyong-yang, forces us to draw one of two conclusions—either that the march overland from Manchuria is too arduous and involves too great difficulties of commissariat to be lightly undertaken, or that the Manchurian troops are not considered trustworthy as against Japanese. According to the most recent accounts, the Manchurian Army numbers 180,000 men, in three Divisions, viz., those of Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilung-chiang. Of these it is supposed that some 80,000 have received training in modern methods, and carry arms of precision. A writer in the *Times* says that several English travellers recently witnessed a review held by the Governor of Kirin, at which there were present 15,000 men armed with modern rifles. The Fengtien (or Moukden) district is supposed to possess the best army in Manchuria; 30,000 men armed with Remington repeating rifles and Enfields and having Krupp field-guns. These troops were supposed to be most easily available for service in Korea. Where are they? Why did the Viceroy find it necessary to send a paltry force of 5,000 men by sea, instead of moving one of the three Manchurian armies to roll back the Japanese?

Experts say that if the Japanese forces continue their advance northward from Pyong-yang, the Chinese cannot make any opposing stand at the Yalu River, but must await their assailants' onset in the interior of Manchuria. If that be so, the last contingent of troops landed at Wiju must march as best it can into Manchuria to find support and a position. It must begin operations by retreating. How it is to supply itself with provisions we cannot conceive. The Yalu was doubtless its intended base of supplies, but after the recent naval engagement, no Chinese ships are likely to be seen in the neighbourhood of the Yalu for some time.

Count Oyama, Minister of State for War, has issued the following notification to the army:—

Belligerent operations being properly confined to the military and naval forces actually engaged, and there being no reason whatever for enmity between individuals because their countries are at war, the common principles of humanity dictate that succour and rescue should be extended even to those of the enemy's forces who are disabled either by wounds or disease. In obedience to these principles, civilized nations in time of peace enter into conventions to mutually assist disabled persons, in time of war without distinction of friend or foe. This humane union is called the Geneva Convention, or more commonly the Red Cross Association. Japan became a party to it in June, 1886, and her soldiers have already been instructed that they are bound to treat with kindness and helpfulness such of their enemies as may be disabled by wounds or disease. China not having joined any such Convention, it is possible that her soldiers, ignorant of these enlightened principles, may subject diseased or wounded Japanese to merciless treatment. Against such contingencies the Japanese troops must be on their guard. But at the same time they must never forget that, however cruel and vindictive the foe may show himself, he must nevertheless be treated in accordance with the acknowledged rules of civilization, his disabled must be succoured, and his captured kindly and considerately protected. It is not alone to those disabled by wounds or sickness that merciful and gentle treatment should be extended. Similar treatment is also due to those who offer no resistance to our arms. Even the body of a dead enemy should be treated with respect. We cannot too much admire the course pursued by a certain Western country which is handing over an enemy's general complied with all the rites and ceremonies suitable to the rank of the captive. Japanese soldiers should always bear in mind the gracious benevolence of their august Sovereign, and should not be more anxious to display courage than charity. They have now an opportunity to afford practical proof of the value they attach to these principles.

(Sd.) OYAMA IWAO, Count,
Minister of State for War.

(Dated) September 22nd, 27th year of *Meiji*.

His Majesty the Emperor has despatched to the Army and Navy, respectively, at the seat of war, Lieut-Colonel Nakamura Kaku and Commander Saito Minoru, in the capacity of *Imonshi*, an expression for which we know no English equivalent, but which means "delegates to convey compliments and make inquiries."

The correspondent of the *Kokumin* gives an account of General Nozu's strategy in the attack on Pyongyang, an account that implies the existence of great difficulties. The General had, in the first place, no time to wait for the co-operation of the Navy in the attack. He boldly pushed on his army, and carried out the pre-concerted plan, which was to assault the place on the day of the opening of the head-quarters at Hiroshima. Hence he adopted an exceptional method, and attacked the Chinese from all sides. Moreover, without waiting for the commissariat arrangements, he caused his troops to carry their own provisions, and thus led them to the assault. Hence the manœuvres of the Japanse army at Pong-yang are more or less open to the charge of irregularity, if judged by the canons of ordinary warfare, and had the enterprise failed, the situation of the Japanese army would have been exceedingly perilous. The Lieutenant-General himself was fully conscious of the danger he ran. It is said that before proceeding to the assault at Pyong-yang, he telegraphed to the proper quarter to prepare a barrying place for some fifteen hundred soldiers. "Terrible suspense prevailed," said a certain military authority to the correspondent, "for had the thing gone wrong, no one could foresee what disasters the Japanese army might not have been involved in."

Field-Marshal Count Yamagata telegraphed to Hiroshima under date (1 p.m.,) on the 23rd instant:—
Our loss in the attack on Pyong-yang was:—

KILLED.

Officers	8
Rank and File	154
Total	162

WOUNDED.

Officers	26
Rank and File	373
Missing	4
Total	403
Grand Total	565

The enemy's dead numbered about 2,000. The number of their wounded is not quite clear, but it must have been fully double that of their killed. The prisoners are 511 Chinese and 14 Koreans. Of the Chinese prisoners 12 were wounded, and of the Korean, 2. A great number of horses were killed.

The column sent in pursuit of the enemy arrived at Yong-yu on the 17th instant. There they found 453 wounded soldiers of the enemy who had escaped from Pyong-yang. According to information received from a squadron-leader of cavalry, the main body of the fugitives from Pyong-yang passed through Ancha on the 17th instant, and a smaller body on the 18th. They numbered about 4,000. The head-quarters will be moved to-morrow to Seh-fun.

Sub-Lieutenant Matsumura having been sent by Vice-Admiral Ito to Hiroshima, to report the facts of the naval engagement on the 17th instant, to the Emperor, was summoned to his Majesty's presence, and gave an account, which appears as follows in the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun":—Our squadron, when out reconnoitring disease lying sick, came to the conclusion that there was some kind of po

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN has now returned from Wal on to London, and will probably remain here for the winter, which he hopes to devote to hard work. He already has in hand the important additions to the Contrabandista, while the incidental music for the Lyceum presentation of King Arthur must also be finished within the next couple of months. Later on will, it is understood, come the music for a new ballet at the Empire, and then an oratorio or cantata for the Leeds Musical Festival, the last, however, depending to a certain extent upon whether a satisfactory subject can be discovered for the libretto. Sir Arthur's health has so greatly improved by his holiday at Walton that he will again occupy his riverside residence next year.

Lady Halle will again not be available for the opening of the Popular Concert season, and the duties of leader of the quartet will therefore be divided between Dr. Joachim's pupil, Frl. Wietrowetz and the Spanish violinist, Senor Arbos. On November 19 Lady Halle will resume her old post, which she will retain until Dr. Joachim's return on Feb. 25. Some of the subscribers a year or so ago expressed a wish that the quartet party at the Popular Concerts should be more frequently varied, and it will be interesting to observe if, by an increased attendance, those views are shared by the general public. Signor Piatti, too, will not be here till the last week of November, and the duties of violoncellist will therefore be shared by Mr. Whitehouse, Herr Hugo Becker, and Herr Popper. As philosophers Mr. Borwick will appear at the first, M. Slivinski at the second, and Miss Fanny Davies at the third and fourth concerts. Shortly afterwards Miss Davies will go to Vienna, where she has been invited by Dr. Richter to play at a Philharmonic concert.

Sir Joseph Barnby and Mr. Randegger have been invited to Yorkshire to direct a performance by the Bradford Choral Society, one of the finest choirs in the provinces, of two of their oldest important works. Barnby's sacred Idyll, Rebekah, the words of which were by the late Arthur Matthison, librettist of Balfe's Talisman, was the principal novelty of the Hereford Festival of 1870; while Randegger's Fridolin was produced at the Birmingham Festival three years later. The Bradford performance is fixed for the 19th Nov., the chief artists being Miss Medora Henson, Messrs. Ben Davies and Andrew Black. That the inhabitants of Bradford appreciate the visit of these two eminent musicians may be gathered from the fact that on the following morning the Mayor will entertain both at a public luncheon in the Town Hall, and that in the evening a banquet will be held in their honour.

M. Jean de Reszke, who has already promised to sing Tristan in German in London next summer, has resolved to try the part first in the United States, and Madame Nordica has been chosen as the Isolde. The season will open at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on the 17th instant. Madame Nordica, by the way, has now officially announced her betrothal to Mr. Zultan Doeme, the tenor; and she states the marriage will take place before the close of the present year.

The present is an age of record-breaking, and it is not, therefore, altogether astonishing to learn that a phenomenal vocalist, described by the "New York Herald" as "the most remarkable soprano recorded by history" has been discovered in the United States. Miss Ellen Beach Yaw is a Californian soprano, now on tour under the management of Mr. Victor Thrane, and she claims to have a voice which reaches to E in altissimo—or, in other words, E above the E in alt, that is to say, the seventh space above the staff. On this point, perhaps, scepticism may be forgiven until, at any rate, Miss Yaw is heard here next year, even if such a note be worth hearing at all. The highest recorded soprano note, so far as we are aware, was the C in altissimo which Mozart heard Lucrezia Agujari sing at Parma in 1770. Mozart admits that this distinguished lady, who was then twenty-seven years old, had "an incredibly high range." Agujari, just 110 years ago, received for singing two songs at the Pantheon, the then almost unheard of fee of 100*l.* per night, a sum at which, however, a modern prima donna would smile.

The New York "Musical Courier" gives some distressing details of the death of Madame Fursch-Madi. In the wooden cottage where she lived, on Bethel Mountain, the floor was bare of carpets, and a cheap deal table contrasted with a quartered oak sideboard, a relic of better days. Two months previously, the prima donna had been told she had cancer, but she resolved to work for the support of her children to the last, and three times a week she drove out in a cart to Plainfield to give a few lessons. She had only half a dozen pupils, and left not a penny of money, so that a concert is to be given for the support of her thirteen-years old daughter. At her funeral Mass there was no one to chant the responses, and not enough mourners to act as pall bearers, although for twenty years, since her debut at New Orleans in 1874, she had been a prominent prima donna. Of course, it is impossible to acquit the poor lady of an improvidence which similarly brought Ilma di Murska, Selina Dolaro and other artists to misery in America; for Mdme. Fursch-Madi was several years directress of the National School of Music of the United States, down to a year or two ago she had a splendid connection as a teacher, and only last winter her engagement by Mr. Abbey at the Metropolitan Opera House was at the rate of 80*l.* per night.

Mr. Comyns Carr having announced in his speech on the closing night of his last season at the Comedy Theatre that he contemplated among other projects producing a version of a new play by M. Sardou, it seems to have been assumed that this referred to "La Duchesse d'Athenes," which will shortly be produced by Madame Sarah Bernhardt at the Renaissance Theatre in Paris. This however, is, we understand, incorrect. One authority has even ventured to suggest that Madame Sarah Bernhardt's part will be played in the English version by Miss Winifred Emery. The English rights in "La Duchesse d'Athenes the scene of which, as already stated, is laid in Athens in the fifteenth century, have been secured by Mr. M. L. Mayer, who has not made any arrangements for the production of the English version at the Comedy Theatre.

Mr. Mayer has, we hear, signed a contract with Madame Sarah Bernhardt for a series of performances in London next summer. They will be the twenty-sixth season of French plays in London under Mr. Mayer's management, and "La Duchesse d'Athenes" with Madame Sarah Bernhardt in her original character will be the opening piece.

A propos of M. Sardou's forthcoming play, some one has pointed out that there is already a play with precisely the same title which is very well known on the German stage. The German "Duchesse d'Athenes," which has enjoyed considerable success at Lubeck and in other German cities, is said to be a faithful translation of a play written in modern Greek by a Greek dramatist, Cleon Rangabe, whose work, however, in the original language has never been performed or printed. The scene of Mr. Rangabe's piece is also laid in bygone times. Beyond this, however, there is no resemblance between the two productions, and we may therefore hope to be spared one of those controversies on the question of plagiarism in which the distinguished dramatist and Academician has so often been involved. The scene of the Greek author's story is laid in the thirteenth century. It is understood that Madame Sarah Bernhardt has determined that the historical setting of "La Duchesse d'Athenes" shall excel in splendour all her previous productions of this class.

The Christmas pantomime at Drury Lane is not only announced, but is described in terms which appear to corroborate the rumours that have been heard of a new departure. Sir Augustus Harris is understood to have lost faith in what are called varieties, which, indeed, have attained in these Christmas pieces of late years an unchecked exuberance that has portended a reaction. "Dick Whittington," for which places are already being booked in the Drury Lane vestibule, is, it appears, to be a grand poetic, fantastic, and funny pantomime.

Left to their own resources in the endeavour to detect a didactic purpose in Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's new comedy at the Criterion, some critics have arrived at the conclusion that the Case of Rebellious Susan is designed to suggest that wives who have detected their husbands in profligate intrigues will do well—as the worldly wise Lady Darby puts it—"to patch the matter up." It seems, however, that this was not the dramatists notion. Mr. Jones has added to the privately printed copy of his play a preface, in which he states that his comedy was intended to enforce the moral that if women under such circumstances cannot retaliate openly, they will retaliate secretly—and lie. Mr. Jones's preface is addressed to Mrs. Grundy. It is to be feared that this respectable old lady will be greatly shocked.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree and his company having returned to town after a very prosperous tour in England, Scotland, and Wales, will reappear at the re-opening of the Haymarket Theatre in Mr. Sydney Grundy's comedy A Bunch of Violets. The Court Theatre will be re-opened under the management, as heretofore, of Mr. Chadleigh, with Mr. Burnand's version of Belle Maman, which is to be known as The Gay Widow. The company recruited for the occasion is an exceptionally strong one. It includes Miss Lottie Fenne, Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Gilbert Hare, Mr. Edward Righton, and Miss Eva Moore. By way of introductory piece the management will revive that cleverly written piece Old Cronies, in which Mr. Wenman and Mr. Mackintosh on the same stage played with such remarkable humour and truth. The Cronies on this occasion will be represented by Mr. Fred. Thorne and Mr. Gilbert Hare.

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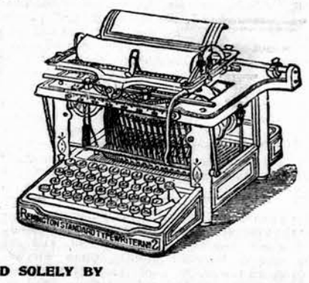
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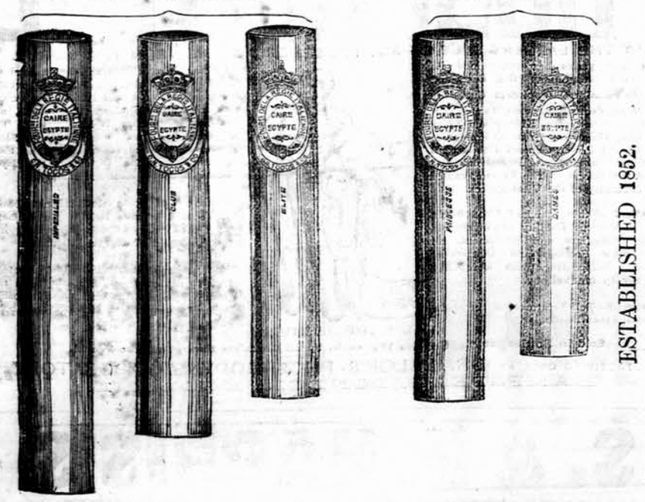

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Don't use Boiled Soaps for the Toilet.

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It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture,"
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It is impossible for us to illustrate the many designs we have in stock; we give below a few, and we will be pleased to submit others to any Constituents upon application.

Being Manufacturers, we are in a position to offer these articles at prices much below those of smaller dealers.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

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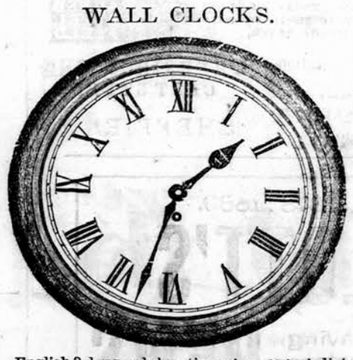
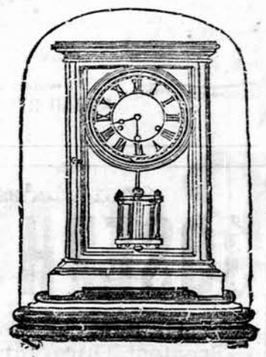


English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

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8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.
With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

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A first quality large size lever watch movement, enclosed in a crystal ball mounted in silver, suspended from a stirrup, heavily silver-plated. Rs. 55 and Rs. 150.

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8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high
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American 8-day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

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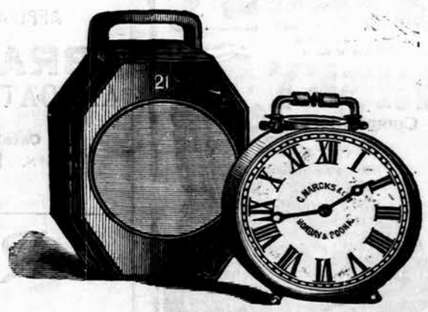

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An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof.
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The Best and Purest COCOA

PEARS
SOAP MAKERS
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To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
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